





51st Annual Convention of
International Typographical
Union, *held at* Toronto, Canada
August 14th to 20th, 1905

Strathma



This Souvenir
Designed and
Printed by the



Designers and
Makers of the
Finest Catalogues
Toronto, Canada



**EVERYTHING FOR
THE PRINTER**

**TORONTO
TYPE FOUNDRY
COMPANY**

LIMITED

The largest and most complete Printers'
Machinery House in America

We are the only Manufacturers
of Linotype Machines in Canada

Come in and see the Style "B"
Linotype in Operation & & &

70 York Street & & Toronto, Canada

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

HALIFAX

Printing Ink

"Made in Canada"

WE MAKE ALL GRADES
AND COLORS OF
PRINTING
AND
LITHOGRAPHIC INKS



This Label on a can of Printing Ink stands for superior quality

Printers Rollers

THE LARGEST AND MOST
COMPLETE GATLING GUN
PLANT IN THE DOMINION
✻ ✻ ROLLERS RETURNED
PROMPTLY. ✻ WE GUAR-
ANTEE SATISFACTION ✻ ✻

Our Inks and Rollers
used on this
publication

SOLIDIFIED
TABLET
GUM

Canada Printing Ink Co., Limited
Duncan Street ===== Toronto, Canada

WE

WANT

The Best is
Not Too Good

Good Printers in every
Good Locality to use our
Good Inks, as well as
Good Agents to sell every
Good Printing House on
Good Liberal Commission

OUR INKS EXCEL

SCHROEDER INK & COLOR CO.
IMPORTERS AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
**LITHO
AND
PRINTING INKS.**
DRY COLORS AND VARNISHES.
52 & 54 PARK STREET, NEW YORK



Machinery and Supplies for Printers, Electrotypers, Stereotypers and Photo-Engravers

We manufacture a complete line of machines and specialties for the allied trades, all of which are recognized as the highest standards in their respective fields. We make a specialty of furnishing complete plants for printing, electrotyping, stereotyping and photo-engraving, and the most profitably operated plants in this country and in Europe are the product of our manufacture. We are constantly improving our machinery, and are in a position to guarantee our plants to turn out the highest grade product at the minimum of cost for labor and incidentals. We publish separate catalogues for each line and are constantly issuing advertising matter of vital interest to the allied



WAREHOUSE

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY

trades. We cheerfully supply complete estimates and information, and would be pleased to hear from interested parties. If you are not now receiving our advertising matter, drop us a line telling us what particular branch of the trade you are interested in and we will add your name to our mailing lists. "Wesel Quality" is the best that money and mechanical ingenuity can produce. Address our nearest store.

F. WESEL MFG. CO.

PHILADELPHIA
124 South 8th St.

70-80 Cranberry Street
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CHICAGO
310 Dearborn St.

What The Inland Printer Is

Editorially

What the printing world is doing, what methods are being pursued by employer and employe to improve conditions in the trade, what is being done to enable both the printer and his workmen to secure better prices for their products, and pertinent problems and live issues in the printing field are reviewed and commented upon in the editorial department of THE INLAND PRINTER by able writers. Trade topics are impartially discussed and a constant effort made to bring employer and employe into closer bonds of cordial relationship.

Historically

An epitome of the progress of the world in the graphic arts is recorded in the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER. As a reference work in the printing and allied industries, the volumes of past issues comprise a historical record teeming with a wealth of information. Each step in the march of progress is vividly portrayed, and the possessor of the bound volumes of THE INLAND PRINTER has spread before him a complete record of the graphic arts during the most interesting portion of its history.

Mechanically

As a concrete example of truly artistic typography and pressmanship, THE INLAND PRINTER is without a peer. Skilled craftsmen make every issue a monument to their efforts, and an unfailing and worthy source of inspiration which appeals to the emulative zeal of ambitious printers.

Artistically

The reproductions of what is best in contemporaneous art are not the least interesting of THE INLAND PRINTER features. Brilliant examples of the reproductive methods find place in every issue, and through the association of the best ideas in art and typography is arising a new conception of the interrelation of these handmaids of the printing world.

Technically

The technical strength of THE INLAND PRINTER is the pillar which supports the whole structure. Never in the history of trade journals has such an array of accurate technical information been available to readers. Regardless of expense, the various technical department editors have been chosen from the ranks of practical workers, each one an acknowledged expert in his particular field of effort, and the wealth of their practical knowledge and experience is offered gratuitously to readers of THE INLAND PRINTER. Our columns are always open to contributors of articles on practical subjects, and any question whatsoever upon any subject, technical or otherwise, finds ready answer in its proper department. The comprehensive writings of its large list of special writers and contributors embrace the entire field of the graphic arts and condense the knowledge of the world in its pages.

Price Three Dollars a Year. Thirty Cents the Copy.

The Inland Printer Company

116 Nassau Street, New York.

120-130 Sherman Street, Chicago.

You Are Invited

TO VISIT The Inland Printer Technical Exhibit, 120-130 Sherman Street, Chicago, where the latest machines and devices in printing are on free exhibition doing practical work in connection with the Inland Printer Technical School. One hundred and four by one hundred and six feet of floor space, lighted on three sides, are devoted to the school and exposition. The plan of instruction includes courses in Linotype mechanism and operating, imposition, cylinder and platen presswork, advertisement and job composition, covering thorough post-graduate tuition for printers. It is not designed to make more printers, but to enable the printer to keep up with the rapidly changing development of the trade. Send for booklet in all branches. New devices and machines exhibited free of charge. Visitors welcome.



Indorsed by
the International
Typographical
Union

Built on Quality - if that counts - add to it SKILL,
ABILITY and EXPERIENCE, a perfect modern equip-
ment, present day methods, and you get the very best in

PRINTING

I
N
K
S



THE


JAENECKE

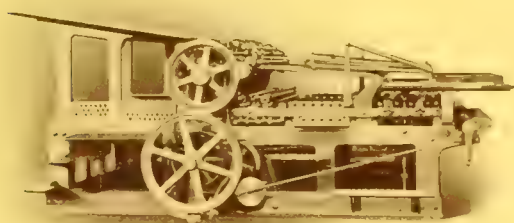
PRINTING INK
C O M P A N Y

NEW YORK

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

CHICAGO

The Century



GEAR SIDE

No other two re-
volution press in
the world prints
AT ONCE so
fast and
so well



FEEDER SIDE

Exact Registration, Impressional Power

The "Century" is the best press I know of. All who depend upon exact register in their work, as I do, must admit that you have solved the problem of absolutely perfect registration, and also that the impressional powers of the "Century" press bring out color values more boldly and perfectly than do other machines.

WILL BRADLEY, Cambridge, Mass.

Time Saved in Make Ready

I can save time in make-ready, I can run on fine register work faster than with any other machine, and I am not worried for fear I may find the cylinder of my press battering my forms; and you have developed in the "Century" the most profitable and satisfactory machine I have ever seen.

CHARLES FRANCIS PRESS, New York.

No Guttering

The impression is so rigid as not to allow guttering of the forms. Our mechanical force speaks highly of your exclusive appliances for obtaining register, the generous surfaces to combat wear in the bed motion and important working parts, the economical and superior ink distribution, and last—but not least—your simple and practical printed-side-up delivery.

JOHN C. MOORE, Rochester, N.Y.

Time Saved—Life of Plates Increased—Greater Product

The importance of your impression mechanism, with the compensating device for keeping the cylinder from dipping in the margins of the forms, is not so fully and widely appreciated as it should be; no modern press should be without it. *We find that with it we save time in make-ready*, and it reduces the wear on plates to a minimum.

15,000 impressions a day is a frequent performance of your 45x62 inch machines in our office while carrying a full type form weighing 475 lbs., and printing a sheet 37x54 inches.

MURDOCK KERR & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Campbell Company

334 Dearborn St., Chicago

HENRY A. WISE WOOD, President

1 Madison Ave., New York

When You Build

It is folly to put an expensive house on an undesirable lot because that location happens to be cheap.

When You Advertise

It is useless to place meritorious advertising in cheap space that never comes to the notice of people of buying power, just because it's cheap.

Build by Advertising

Your business in the medium that brings the greatest results for money expended. It is the results that make profitable advertising, not the price paid for it. Don't reason from the wrong end.

The Pittsburg Dispatch

Is the newspaper of Pittsburg that wise advertisers use first. If you are not in it you are overlooking a good investment.

READ AND ADVERTISE IN

"Greater Pittsburg's Greatest Newspaper"

The Pittsburg Dispatch

THE ONLY PITTSBURG ENGLISH
NEWSPAPER EMPLOYING UNION
LABOR IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS

J. H. OSGOOD COMPANY

Manufacturers of

Printers' Inking Rollers and Composition



Best Work ✂ Prompt Service ✂ Fair Prices
Write for Sample and Price of Our Special
Export Composition ✂ ✂ ✂ ✂ ✂

100 Milk Street - Boston, Mass.

GOLD MEDALS: Paris, 1900; Brussels, 1897

MANDER BROTHERS

MAKERS OF
LITHOGRAPHIC
AND LETTERPRESS

INKS

FOR PRODUCING
BEAUTIFUL PRINTING
AFTER ALL THE MOST
RECENT METHODS

Head Offices and Works:
WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND

Canadian Branch:
218 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, P.Q.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

TWO SPECIALS IN MACHINERY FROM THE CAXTON FOUNDRY

A TRIUMPH OF BRITISH WORKMANSHIP AND SKILL

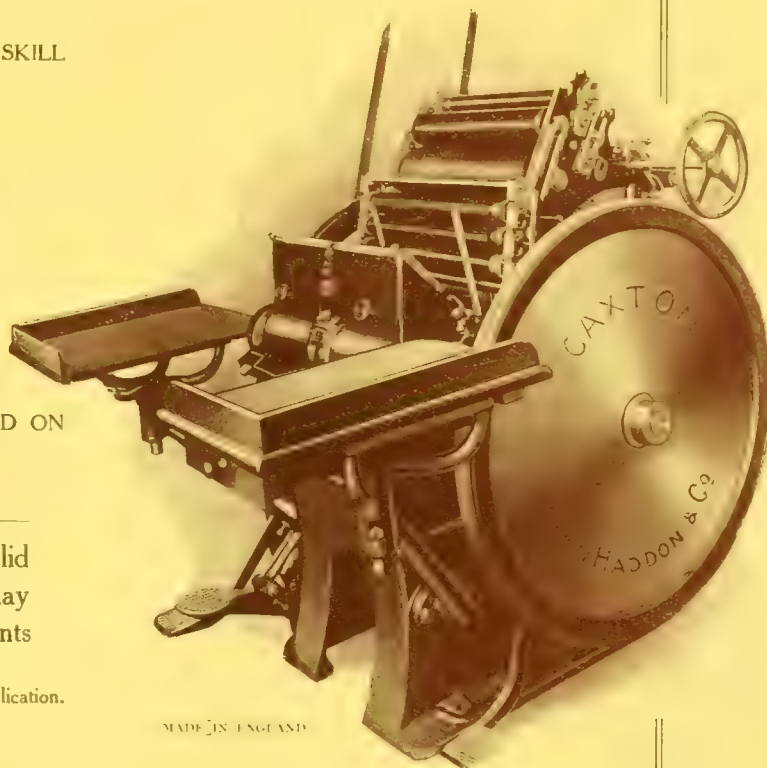
The Caxton Platen

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER PRESS OF ITS KIND ON
THE MARKET

With Exclusive Features

Double Gear ♣ Two Fly Wheels ♣ Solid
Platen ♣ Perfect Inking ♣ Automatic Sidelay
Treadle Starting and Stopping Attachments

Full Descriptive Pamphlet Free for the Asking. Prices on Application.



MADE IN ENGLAND

The Swift Platen

THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE SMALL JOB PLATEN PRESS
ON THE MARKET, STRONGLY BUILT, LIGHT, EASY RUNNING,
HIGH SPEED, EASY FEED, IMPRESSION ADJUSTER AND THROW-
OFF. FOR FOOT OR POWER. ♣ ♣ ♣ MADE IN THREE SIZES:

No. 1 8 x 5 inside chase No. 2 9 x 6 inside chase
No. 3 11 x 7 1/2 inside chase

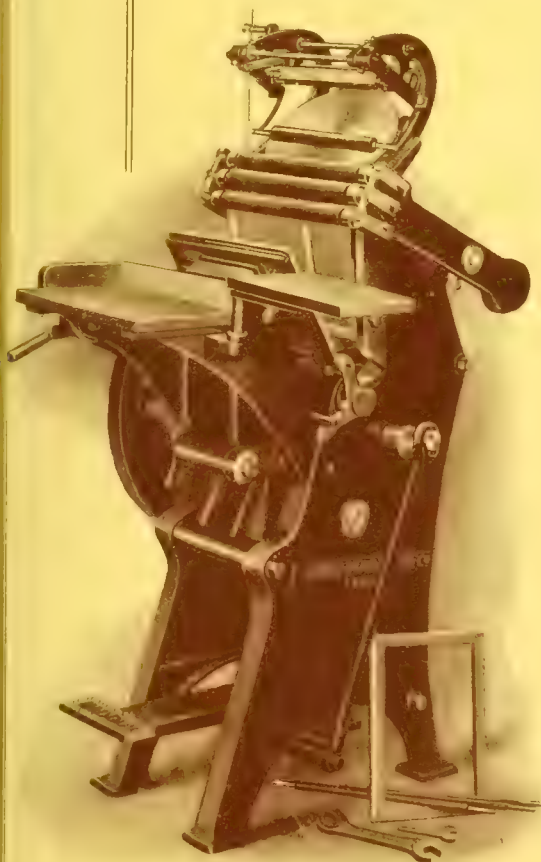
Both these presses are made in England, and they do not discredit British engineering
skill.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN HADDON & CO.

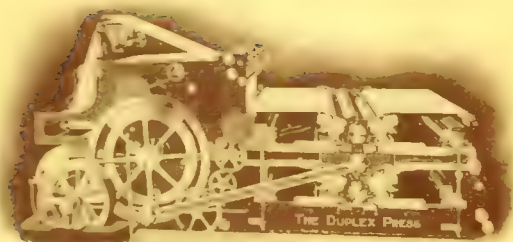
Sole Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry

124 YORK STREET, TORONTO



THREE SIZES

THE DUPLEX 20th CENTURY MODEL



Prints 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12 Pages at One Operation
and Equal Speed Without Stereotyping.

FLAT-BED WEB PERFECTING NEWSPAPER PRESS

TOLD FROM EXPERIENCE

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

"The Duplex is the best thing we have just installed, and it is doing it."

CINCINNATI TELEGRAPH

"The Duplex is the best thing we have just installed, and it is doing it."

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

"The Duplex is the best thing we have just installed, and it is doing it."

LITTLE ROCK, ARK. HERALD

"The Duplex will save you the cost of stereotyping. We have seen them off-set the advantages of most of the other presses."

EL PASO, TEX. CATHOLIC UNION AND TIMES

"We can't say you with the ease of a child. It is several years ago that the Duplex is all right."

SHERBROOKE, QUE. FREE PRESS

"We have been using one of the Duplex presses for a little over a year, and give them our highest satisfaction."

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Three Color Process Inks

Cover Inks Proving Inks Cameo Inks



DEALER IN
Lithographers
Supplies

Fine Dry Colors
Fine Lithographic
and Printing Inks
Bookbinders Inks
Marbling Colors,
Varnishes and
Plate Printers Oils



Importer of
Egg Albumen

CHARLES HELLMUTH

Manufacturing Agent for
KAST & EHINGER
STUTT GART GERMANY



CHARLES HELLMUTH

Offices and Factories
46-48 East Houston St., NEW YORK
Wells Building
357-359 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE HAMILTON MANUFACTURING CO'S PRINTERS' LINE GAUGE

GAUGE YOUR WANTS BY THE
HAMILTON STANDARD

HAMILTON QUALITY IS THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD IN Printers' Wood Goods & Wood Type

Twenty-five years' experience in our line has enabled us to reach the highest degree of perfection in the construction of

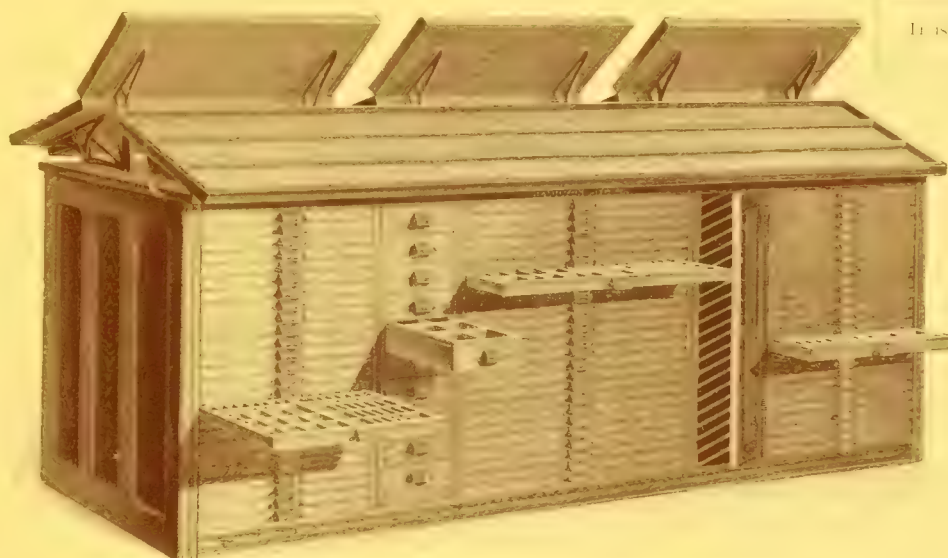
PRINTERS' CABINETS

The best reference to which we can refer is the fact that every printing office in North America is equipped with our furniture. It's the best.

LOOK FOR THE STAMP



IT IS THE PRINTERS' BEST EVIDENCE THAT
THE GOODS ARE RIGHT



FRONT VIEW OF NO. 4 TRIPLE POLHEMUS CABINET, WITH STEEL RUNS

We illustrate here one of our seven styles of POLHEMUS STEEL-RUN CABINETS—the No. 4 Triple. As a space-economizer and time-saver it has no equal. No space wasted. Working room for six men. Capacity, 81 "New Departure," cases, 10 sort drawers. Storage room for 20 galleys, and 15 square feet of storage in the galley dump.

We are the originators and patentees of the "New Departure" 3-ply bottom type case. It is the only case made with a bottom which can not become loose or pull out, as it is rabbited into the side rails and front. *It stays fixed. Others may attempt to imitate, but none can equal the "New Departure."*

OUR GOODS ARE FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

We are the Exclusive Manufacturers of this Style of Cabinet and Type Case.

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company

Main Works and Office
Two Rivers, Wisconsin

SEND FOR LATEST
CATALOGUES

Eastern Office and Warehouse
Rahway, New Jersey

ORIGINATORS AND PRODUCERS OF IMPROVED TIME AND LABOR SAVING PRINTING OFFICE FURNITURE.
THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPPED FACTORY IN THE WORLD FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF EVERYTHING IN
WOOD GOODS NEEDED BY THE PRINTER, INCLUDING WOOD TYPE IN ALL THE LATEST FACES.

A Seventy-two Pica Printer's Line Gauge free for the asking. It is the handiest little tool ever found around a print shop

1804

1905

We have been **TYPE** for a Hundred
Manufacturing Years and our
high standard of quality can be assigned as the
reason for our popularity with the Trade.

A. D. FARMER & SON TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY
NEW YORK CHICAGO

1804

1905

NEW YORK

The J. L. MORRISON CO.
TORONTO

LONDON

DEXTER FOLDERS AND FEEDERS

✧ AUTOMATIC FEEDING MACHINES FOR PRINTING
PRESSES ✧ FOLDING MACHINES ✧ RULING MACHINES

"PERFECTION" Wire Stitching Machines

Write for full Information

✧ All Machines Shipped
Subject to Thirty Days'
Trial ✧ Write Us About
Your Requirements ✧ ✧

No. 1. Power, stitches from one sheet to
quarter-inch thick.
No. 4. for Power, stitches from one sheet to
1/2 inch thick.
No. 10. Power, stitches from two sheets to
1/2 inch thick.
No. 12. Power, stitches from five sheets
to 1/2 inch thick.
No. 14. Hand, stitches from one sheet
to 1/2 inch thick.

Prices and Terms on Application

HIGH-GRADE MACHINERY

For Bookbinders, Printers
and Paper Box Makers ✧

✧ ✧ Send for Catalogue

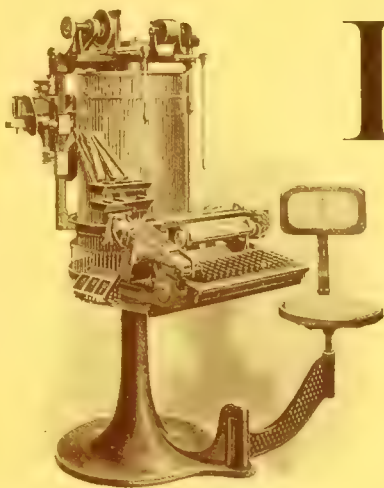
Temporary Warehouse:
174 Front Street West

The J. L. MORRISON CO.

TORONTO, ONTARIO

The Simplex

ONE-MAN
TYPE SETTER



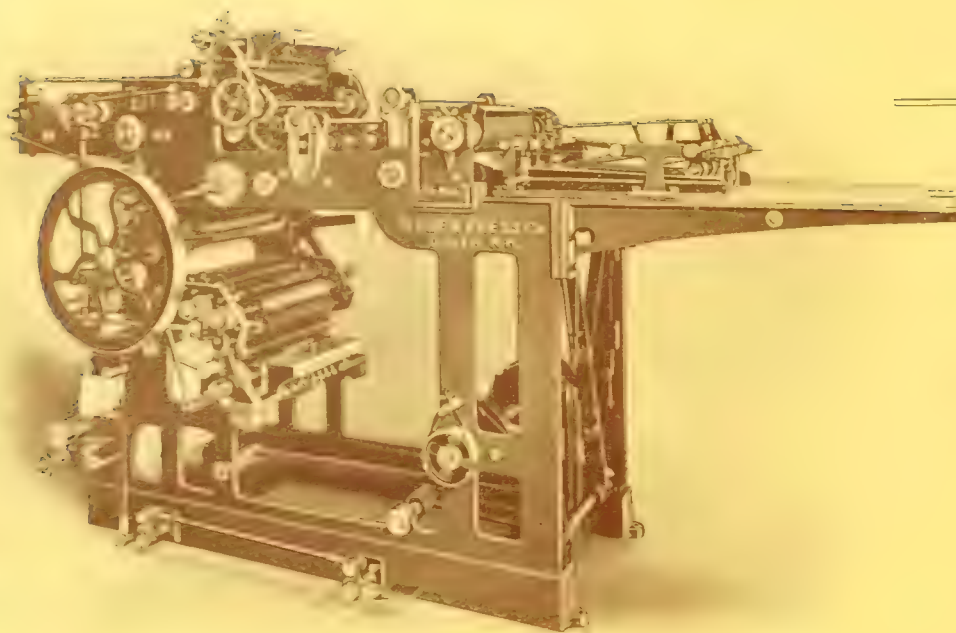
IN a rush the SIMPLEX is a bonanza. Using foundry type, the typographical result is the same as hand composition. ✎ Operator never has a lot to do over again in order to make imperfections good. ✎ Every 1,000 ems usable. ✎ Proofs corrected easily and quickly from case without stopping machine for that purpose. ✎ Ready for work instantly at any minute, without waiting to heat up. ✎✎✎✎✎✎✎

The
Unitypc
Company

148-156 SANDS STREET
BROOKLYN, N.Y.

200 MONROE STREET
CHICAGO

410 SANSOME STREET
SAN FRANCISCO



KIDDER PRESS CO.

Designers and Builders of
all kinds of Special Print
ing Machinery ≈ ≈ ≈

Builders of Paper Slitting
and Rewinding Machin
ery ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈

Special
Rotary
for
Transfer
Tickets

KIDDER PRESS CO.

FACTORY

DOVER

NEW HAMPSHIRE



GIBBS-BROWER CO.

AGENTS

150 Nassau Street

NEW YORK



WHEN YOU SEE THIS TRADE MARK



You will know that it stands for quality. It is a guarantee that the goods covered are what they should be. It is our warrant of excellence. It is a surety that will please your customers.

The Lines We Carry include S. C. Book Papers in all grades, Antique Laid and Feather-weight Book Papers, Chalk White Coated Book Papers, News Print Sheets and Rolls, Writing and Bond Papers including our well known brands of Springvale, Silver Stream, Windsor Mills, St. Lawrence Bond, both white and tints, Burmese Bond, Burmese Linen Ledger, etc. ☐ Cards and Card Boards of all kinds, Envelopes, Tags, etc., etc., in fact everything a printer needs.

Let us send you Samples and Prices

"Headquarters for Book Papers"



TORONTO

CANADA PAPER Co. LIMITED

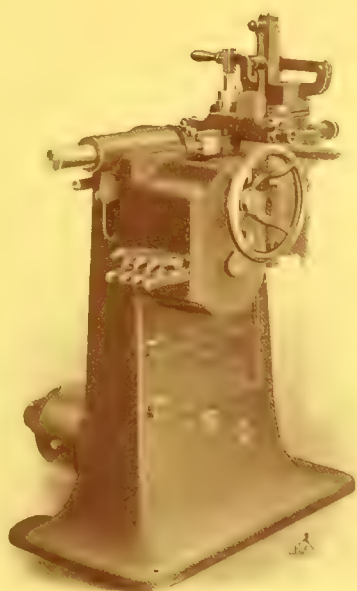
MONTREAL

WINDSOR MILLS, P.Q.



Every Printer His Own Type Founder

Automatic Type Machine



THE time is close at hand when every good-sized printing office will make its own type.

This machine, weighing 800 lbs., floor space 30x45 inches and 52 inches high, will supply everything a type foundry can cast on 6 to 36 pt. bodies. The type founder charges 85c. per lb. for 6 pt. and 44c. per lb. for 36 pt. in large fonts. This machine produces the type for about 15c. per lb. for all sizes, including cost of the metal.

Any intelligent man can operate it. The product leaves the machine finished.

Thirty-eight machines are in use, twenty-one of them in New York City. The product is from 50 to 60 lbs. per day of eight hours.

This machine is popularly known as the "*Sorts Caster*." Think what it means to command at a few minutes' notice all the *sorts* you require. You may have five hundred pounds of foundry type in cases, and the whole of it becomes useless because you run out of one character.

With the Type Machine you can sort up in a few minutes. You can set up the largest ads. in uniform style, because this machine affords unlimited type.

MATRICES.—Are sold at a small cost for all the standard and popular styles of type and borders as they appear. *Matrices are rented* by the day. Matrices of special styles of type can be furnished at short notice at less than 10% of the *manufacturer's cost* of a type founder's matrix.

SOLE SALES AGENT

United Printing Machinery Co.

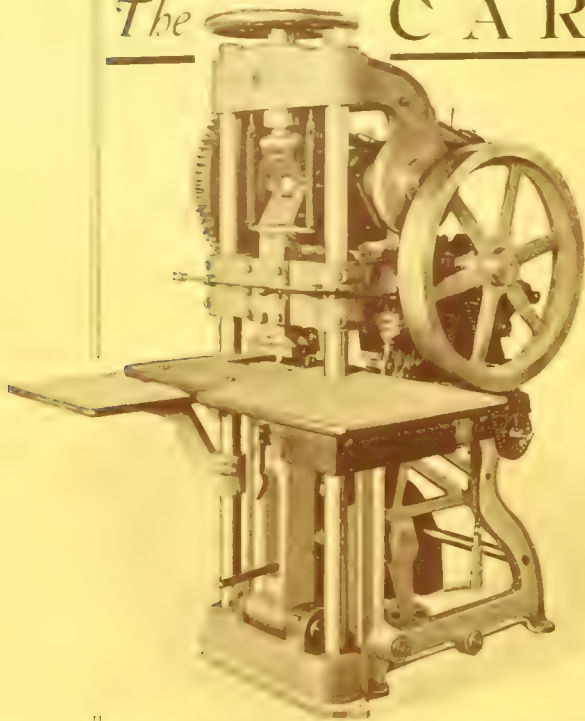
CHICAGO
337 and 339 Dearborn Street

NEW YORK
14 Spruce Street

BOSTON
246 Summer Street

Factories in Chicago, Boston and Plainfield, N. J.

The CARVER & SWIFT



Stamping and Embossing Press

GOLD MEDAL AWARD

World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904.

The highest award and requires no explanation.

We have always endeavored to be conservative in our way of advertising. We, therefore, may be making haste slowly; but we have been building up a reputation for our press which is not to be shaken. When we state that our press is the **best built**, the **best mechanically constructed**, the **quietest running**, the **most economically operated** press of its kind yet brought before the trade — capable of producing the greatest variety of work in intaglio and steel-plate effects, in the quickest time and at the greatest profit — we simply reiterate what users **from all sections of the country** are continually stating.

Is this not sufficient?

C. R. CARVER CO.

N.-E. Corner 15th and Lehigh Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Canadian Agents MILLER & RICHARD 7 Jordan St. Toronto, Canada

Paper Folding Machines Automatic Paper Feeders

Manufactured by

CHAMBERS BROTHERS COMPANY

FIFTY-SECOND AND MEDIA STS., PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Printed on the **CAXTON PLATEN**



fitted with Automatic Sidelay.
Made by John Haddon & Co.,
120 York Street, Toronto, Ont.



RITCHIE & RAMSAY

LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF

COATED PAPER

GENERAL OFFICE

51
WELLINGTON
STREET
WEST
TORONTO

WORKS
LAKE SHORE ROAD
NEW TORONTO
CANADA



"A DAIN'TY BAIT"



A WELL PRINTED CATALOGUE,
ON GOOD PAPER, IS A CREDIT
TO THE PRINTER AND INCREASES THE PUBLIC'S
DESIRE FOR HIS WORK. BEAR THIS IN MIND
FOR YOUR NEXT CATALOGUE JOB.

"STAR"

Used Universally
Wherever the Modern
Printing Press Runs

Roller Composition

Sold in Bulk for Export

Manufactured by
Bingham Brothers Co.
Roller Makers Founded 1849

406 PEARL ST.
NEW YORK

F.A. RINGLER & CO.

HIGHEST AWARD
RECEIVED AT THE
WORLD'S
COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION



26 & 28
PARK PLACE.
— TO —
21 & 23
BARCLAY ST.

ELECTROTYPERS,
AND PHOTO-PROCESS ENGRAVERS.



NEW YORK.

"On the Floor of the Convention"

They probably won't mention how good Ruxton's Inks are, but that's no reason why you cannot learn all about them. Just ask the most prosperous pressman you happen to meet. He uses them, and if he is generous and likes you, he will probably be glad to put you next to a good thing, that is, Ruxton's Inks. He'll tell you why his work looks so well, and why he makes money in the printing business (something that everyone wants to know), also how it is he can take life easy, and why his brow is smooth, and his temper even. For fear he might not like you, I will whisper to you the secret of his success: It is because (spare my blushes) he uses Ruxton's Inks.



The "Dark Horse" wins and exemplifies the qualities of the

Ruxton Black

RUXTON









Incorporated

247-253 Water Street, Brooklyn
317 W. German Street, Baltimore

290 Broadway, New York

357 Dearborn Street, Chicago
173 Bridge St., Springfield, Mass.

Whiting Paper Co

Makers of
Pole Dried Papers
Exclusively   
Ledgers, Bonds 
Linens, Superfine
and Fine Writings
in Variety    

New York
 Philadelphia
 Chicago

Mills at:
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Engravers

ADVERTISING IDEAS

*Letterheads, Cards, Orders,
 Business Correspondence*

in Shole-Sillo
Style
Handwritten and Printed
Lettering and Design

CLAY MODELING
 WOOD ENGRAVING
 ELECTROTYPING

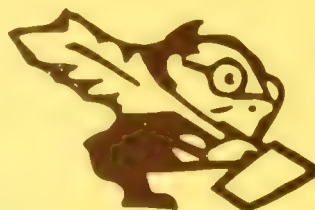
BRACHERS & CO
 SEND FOR PROOF BOOKS
 221 5th AVENUE CHICAGO

J. L. REGAN, President F. O. BARTLETT, Secretary

Regan Printing House

Printers
 and
 Bookbinders

87
 Plymouth Place
 Chicago



Send
 for
 Estimates

The Monotype

The Ideal Operator's Machine

¶ The Monotype is as admirable from the Operator's as from the Master-Printer's point of view.

¶ In the first place it safeguards his health. Neither key-board nor casting machine operator is annoyed or semi-asphyxiated by the fumes of the molten type metal.

¶ Secondly : the mechanical perfection of the Monotype lightens the labors of all connected with its operations, either directly or indirectly.

¶ There is no tedious re-setting and re-casting in the case of corrections. There is no sawing of slugs to work around cuts. There are no "fins" due to constantly wearing matrices to be eliminated.

¶ Finally there is no time lost in "making ready." So perfect is the Monotype product and so absolutely uniform is its face that practically no make-ready is required.

¶ Thus it will be recognized that it is no idle boast to say that the Monotype is the Man's as well as the Master's Machine.

Wood & Nathan Co.

Sole Selling Agent

One Madison Ave., New York

Hadwen Swain Mfg. Co.

*Representative for Pacific Coast
San Francisco, Cal.*

Daniel C. Shelley

*Chicago Representative
334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.*

WHO IS YOUR BEST FRIEND?

He who gives dry husks of advice, or he who works with might and main
to help you along? :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

As with men, so with newspapers. Some are mere talkers. Others **Do**
Things, and chief of this class are :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

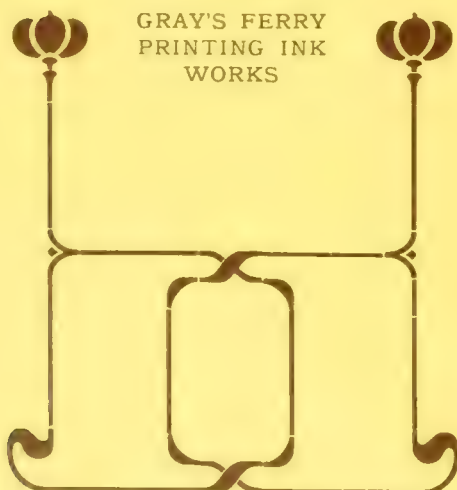
The **CHICAGO EXAMINER** and *The* **CHICAGO AMERICAN**

Free from the musty traditions of journalism, the Chicago Examiner and
the Chicago American are, nevertheless, truly conservative. They are the
unsparing foes of criminal Trusts and of all other forces that stand like
ravenous beasts in the path of happiness and progress :: :: ::


***The* CHICAGO EXAMINER and *The* CHICAGO AMERICAN
are full of Ideas as well as Information**

Therefore do workers and thinkers read them, write to them, and advertise in them

**ROBB, ROGERS
& McCUTCHEON**



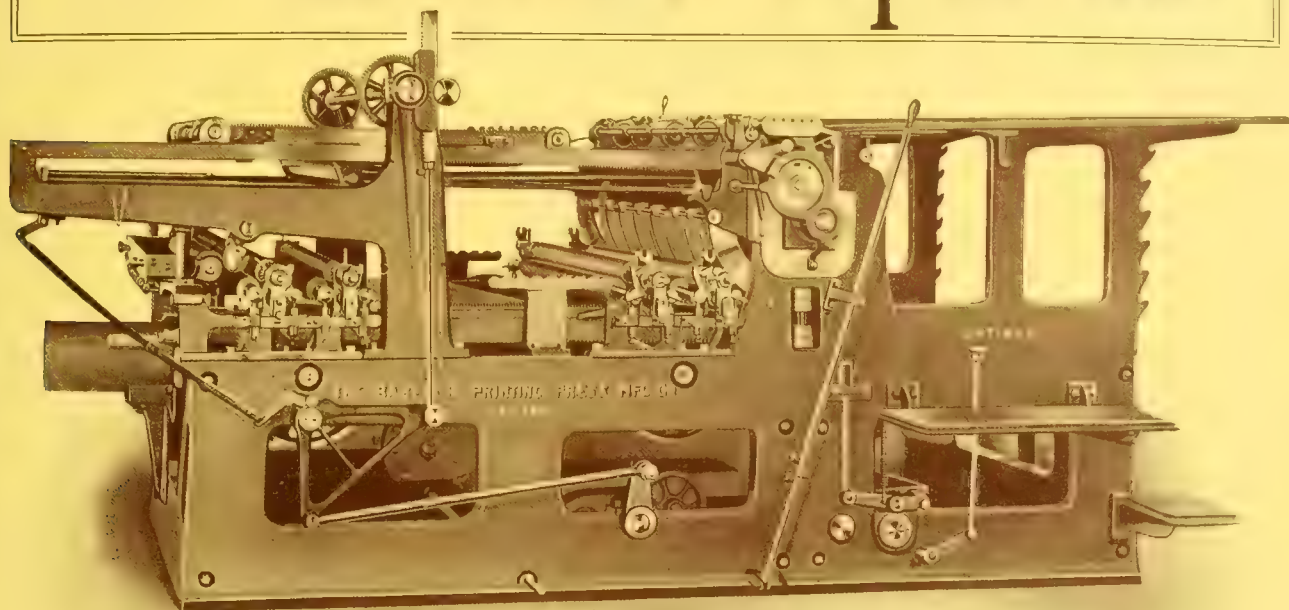
710 Sansom Street, Philadelphia
86 Fulton Street, New York
198 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

WHITMORE 
MANUFACTURING CO.
HOLYOKE MASSACHUSETTS

Manufacturers of the Best Grades of
Surface Coated 
**Papers and
Card Board**

— FOR —
LITHOGRAPHING AND PRINTING

The Babcock "Optimus"



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GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA TORONTO ONTARIO

WRITE FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE



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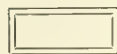
INTERNATIONAL TYPO
GRAPHICAL UNION
SOUVENIR FOR 1905



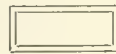
FIFTY · FIRST SESSION I.T.U.
HELD IN TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 14 TO 19
1905, UNDER AUSPICES OF TORONTO UNION, No. 91



CITY HALL.



INTRODUCTION



AS the fifty-first session of the International Typographical Union will be held in the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, it is the desire of the committee to commemorate the event by the issue of a book that will remind the delegates and our visitors of their brief stay in our city.

It is particularly gratifying to the members of Typographical Union No. 91 that after an absence of twenty-four years from the Canadian end of the jurisdiction the International has again honored our city by selecting it for the session of 1905.

This souvenir is issued in the hope that it will interest the delegates and visitors to the coming session, and through it we welcome all our guests to the "Queen City of Canada," and trust that all who honor us with their presence will enjoy to the full their visit among their Canadian "cousins."

To those of our friends and patrons who have availed themselves of our advertising pages and others who have in various ways assisted in our efforts to make the International gathering a success, we tender our most sincere thanks.

The Committee



PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT BUILDING

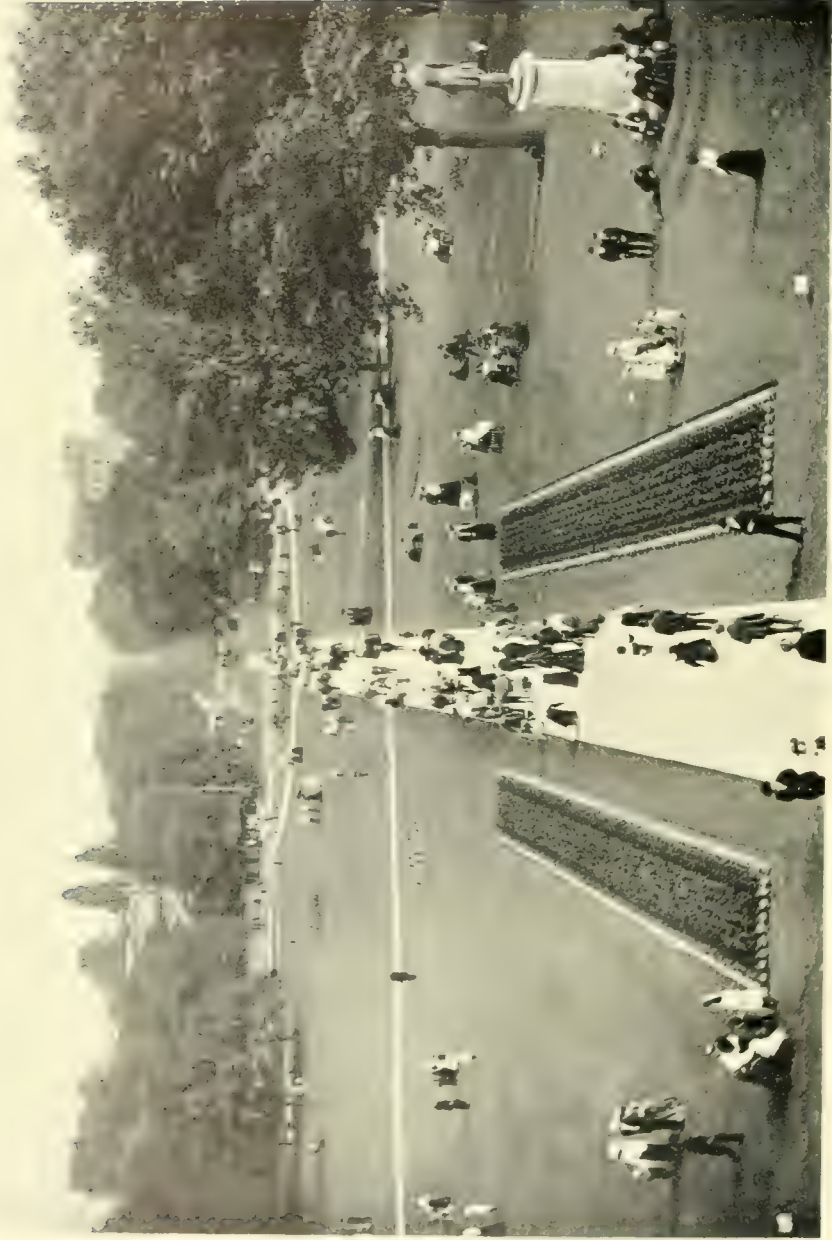
To All Members of Subordinate Unions

THROUGH THE UNEXAMPLED LIBERALITY OF THE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN PRINTERS' NECESSITIES AND THE INDUSTRIES KINDRED THERETO, TORONTO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 91 HAS BEEN ENABLED TO PRODUCE WHAT IS PERHAPS THE LARGEST AND FINEST CONVENTION SOUVENIR BOOK EVER ISSUED.

MINDFUL OF THE GENEROUS SUPPORT THUS GIVEN, AND DESIROUS TO DO ALL IN OUR POWER TO SHOW OUR APPRECIATION IN A SUBSTANTIAL MANNER, WE APPEAL TO OUR FELLOW-CRAFTSMEN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO RECIPROCATE WITH EQUAL HEARTINESS, AND TO GIVE TO ALL THE FIRMS REPRESENTED IN THIS PUBLICATION THEIR LOYAL SUPPORT AND INFLUENCE WHENEVER AND WHEREVER THE OCCASION MAY OFFER.

RESPECTFULLY,

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS



QUEEN'S PARK, FROM STEPS OF PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS



Welcome



TO THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION ON
VISITING THE CITY OF TORONTO, AUGUST 14 TO 19, 1905

Ye sons of Franklin! Welcome to the North!
Toronto's brother craftsmen now give forth
A thousand hearty welcomes to the men
Behind the Press, which is Jehovah's pen,
That writes upon the wall the tyrant's fate,
And drafts the bill that "Labor is the State."
We twine our flags to-day, we know no line,
The International our lives combine,
Our hands clasp yours, our bounding hearts respond
To yours in kinship's blood-red mystic bond.

When man rode forth on evolution's car,
The night was black, and pale his natal star;
But somewhere in his soul was hid the fire,
Which lit a feeble lamp to lead him higher;
At first he carved rude symbols on a bone,
Or pictured prehistoric scenes on stone;
Until immortal thought and human speech
On lettered pages gave the power to teach
Experience, reason, and the strength to soar
Beyond our sphere, and knock at God's own door.

We pass Assyria, Egypt, Greece and Rome,
Where intellectual giants built a home;
But all their labors only helped to fence
The king's, the priest's and soldier's consequence;
The common herd, the people, bore the brand
Of deep-seared ignorance on brow and hand;
But Gutenberg's great light dissolved hell's gloom
That caste had spread on earth for labor's doom.
Rejoice! Bold Typos! Nobly play your parts,
Defend "The Art Preservative of Arts."

We lead the van in war for Liberty;
And guard the precious boon Equality,
So let us not forget Fraternity;
For Universal Brotherhood we strive,
And keep the grace of Charity alive;
Another era dawns upon the world,
The rings and money kings will soon be hurled
From self-elected thrones—their mills shall cease
To grind up flesh and blood for chariot grease.
May capital and labor join and say:
"A fair day's labor for a fair day's pay;"
So said the MAN whose Word our laws inspire:
"The laborer is worthy of his hire."

Come, craftsmen, from the west, the south and east,
Fair Canada entreats that you will feast
'Neath sunny skies in nature's granary
On "corn, and wine, and oil," in harmony.
The honor is our own—Toronto's yours—
You hold the keys to this Queen City's stores
Of beauty and delight. Again we greet
Columbia's sons. Our royal welcome meet.

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR.
Member of No. 61



THE ARMOURIES



J. W. BRAMWOOD

SECRETARY-TREASURER INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

TORONTO: ITS PAST AND PRESENT

THE QUEEN CITY OF CANADA

By PHILLIPS THOMPSON



REPRODUCED FROM

THE CITY OF TORONTO is the capital of the province of Ontario, and the second city in Canada in size and commercial importance, having with its numerous suburbs a population of about 250,000. It occupies a strategic position as an industrial and distributing centre. Situated on the north shore of Lake Ontario, with an excellent natural harbor, it is readily accessible by water, while inland there is a large extent of country naturally tributary to it. The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific systems with the lines under their control, give the city a radius of eight roads running north, east and west, tapping the country districts in every direction. There are few localities which possess in equal measure the advantages in position and surroundings which conduce to the building up of a great commercial centre, and to the fact that these have been fully seconded by the foresight and enterprise of its

citizens, is due the rapidity of its development and the position that it now occupies.

Though essentially a modern city, and in this respect presenting a strong contrast to its eastern rival, Montreal, Toronto is not without historic interest. As early as 1749 the French established a trading post, known as Fort Rouille, on the site now occupied by the Industrial Exhibition grounds. In 1793 Governor Simcoe chose Toronto as the site for the capital of the new province of Upper Canada, the settlement being then known as York. In 1803 it had a population of 456. During the war of 1812 the town was captured by the American forces and the parliament buildings burned. Its status as a city dates back to 1834 when it was incorporated under its present name of Toronto, a word of Huron origin, which is understood to signify a "place of meeting." It is somewhat significant, in view of this old Indian designation, that in later times Toronto has been frequently called the "Convention City," in view of its popularity with large international organizations as a rendezvous for their gatherings. At this time Toronto had a population of some 10,000. Its first mayor was William Lyon Mackenzie, who, a few years afterwards, became the leader of the rebellion of 1837, which, though unsuccessful at the time, resulted in the overthrow of the Family Compact, by which the province had been misgoverned, and the establishment of responsible government. The city grew rapidly in wealth and importance, the construction of railways being a great factor in its development. The first railway terminating in Toronto was the Ontario, Simcoe & Huron, afterwards known as the Northern, which was commenced in 1851 and partially opened for traffic two years later. Other lines quickly followed. The

(5)



PHILLIPS THOMPSON

Grand Trunk was in operation to Montreal in 1855 and thenceforward railroad expansion and the growth of Toronto went forward by leaps and bounds. In 1871 the population of the city was 56,092 and in 1891 it had risen to 181,215. In 1884 the city celebrated its semi-centennial with all appropriate observances. The most noticeable feature of its more recent history has been the establishment of large industrial enterprises in great number, which have caused a steady influx of population. The settlement of the west has contributed greatly to its prosperity, that immense territory being mainly dependent for its supplies of manufactured goods upon the older provinces, and the opening up of New Ontario has likewise benefited the industries of the city. The capital invested in manufacturing industries is estimated at \$65,000,000, and the value of the yearly output at \$70,000,000.



Lakeside Hospital for Sick Children

The city extends for about ten miles along the lake front, from which the land rises with a gradual slope. The streets, with few exceptions, all run at right angles, and both in commercial and residential sections it presents a thoroughly modern aspect, great progress having been made in recent years in tasteful and handsome architectural designs and street adornment. The business portion displays many fine and substantial structures, testifying, in their ornate and attractive appearance and the completeness of their equipment in accord with present day requirements, to the enterprise and prosperity of the owners. There are many miles of fine residential streets which are noticeable for the air of comfort and neatness which prevails, the well-kept boulevards and spacious lawns, and the number of fine well-grown shade trees that temper the heat of midsummer. The general attractions of the city combined with its advantages as a literary, educational and artistic centre, which is visited by the best musicians, actors and lecturers, induce many people of means and leisure to make it their home. Toronto has no "slums" in the sense in which the word is understood in other places of equal size, though the influx of population has caused undue congestion in some neighborhoods, and there are few places in which a larger proportion of the houses are owned by their occupants.

Toronto has numerous fine public buildings, only a few of which can be mentioned here. The parliament buildings occupy a commanding position in the Queen's Park, the surrounding grounds being tastefully laid out and displaying statues of the late Queen Victoria, Sir John Macdonald and Hon. George Brown in addition to some of an emblematical character. The buildings are of stone in Romanesque design, with carved surfaces in the Celtic and Indo-Germanic style of architecture. The walls present a series of radiating arches with clustered columns, the wall surfaces being enriched at intervals with carvings and the whole surmounted with a pyramidal roof. The main frontage is 490 feet in length by a depth of 294 feet, and the centre façade measures 120 by 125 feet, rising to a height of about 200 feet. In addition to the handsomely decorated legislative chamber the buildings contain the departmental offices and a library of over 30,000 volumes. In the immediate neighborhood is Toronto University, a massive stone structure of Norman architecture and mediæval aspect, around which are grouped a number of other college buildings belonging to affiliated institutions. The education department buildings, which also contain the normal and model schools and a fine archæological museum and art gallery, are situated nearer the



LOOKING NORTH
FROM HOWELL
STREET



LOOKING SOUTH
FROM HOWELL
STREET

business centre, and the surrounding grounds are a favorite public resort. The city hall and court house is very centrally located and well worth a visit.

The progress of the city during the last few years has been very rapid, especially as regards the establishment of new industries and the enlargement of those already in the field. Its custom house receipts have doubled within six years, having risen from \$4,535,905 in 1898 to \$9,118,592 in 1904. The bank clearances amounted last year to \$842,097,066, being second in volume only to those of Montreal. During 1904, which was a record year in the building trade, permits were issued to the amount of \$5,896,120 and despite the energy with which the work was pushed, the



The Harbor

construction of dwelling houses has failed to keep pace with the vastly increased requirements of a population which is yearly receiving large accessions from less highly favored communities. The population of the city proper was given by the assessment returns of 1904 at 226,365, and the number of inhabitants of the flourishing suburbs, which, though under separate municipal organizations, are to all intents and purposes practically offshoots of Toronto and a portion of the same community, will easily bring it up to or beyond the quarter million. Toronto sends five representatives to the Dominion house of commons and four to the provincial legislature, being legitimately entitled, on the score of population and importance, to a considerably larger quota. Two of its representatives in the latter body, Hon. J. J. Foy and Hon. Dr. Pyne, are members of the Ontario administration. The total assessment of the city in 1904 was \$149,237,328 representing property liable to taxation, while the value of exempted property, including churches, government buildings, educational and charitable institutions, was placed at \$25,273,000. There are 265 miles of streets, generally well paved, many of the leading thoroughfares being of asphalt and the sidewalks largely of cement. The strictness of the building regulations has secured the construction of a much superior class of buildings to those frequently seen in other cities of similar importance. The Toronto Street Railway, with its 92 miles of car tracks, furnishes an efficient service at lower rates than are usually exacted elsewhere, a transfer system making the most distant points in the city accessible for a single fare. The gross receipts in fares last year were \$213,662.

The attractiveness of Toronto is considerably heightened by the large number of parks and pleasure grounds either within its limits or in the immediate neighborhood. The total park area embraced within the city proper is 1,329 acres. The most central of these is the Queen's Park, about half a mile from the heart of the city, where are many fine old trees and wide expanses of lawn; High Park in the extended west, 375 acres in extent, much of which is still clothed with the natural forest growth, presenting a wide variety of scenery; Reservoir Park in the north, including a picturesque and well-wooded ravine; Riverdale Park in the east end, the attractions of which are increased by the Zoo, where a large collection of wild animals and birds are to be seen, are all favorite resorts and should not be overlooked by the visitor. The favorite and most frequented pleasure ground, however, is the island, a strip of land extending across the city's front and enclosing the harbor, a large proportion of which has been laid out as a park. Steam ferries furnish a ready means of access, and during the summer the bay presents an animated scene, being daily thronged by pleasure seekers.



View of Harbor



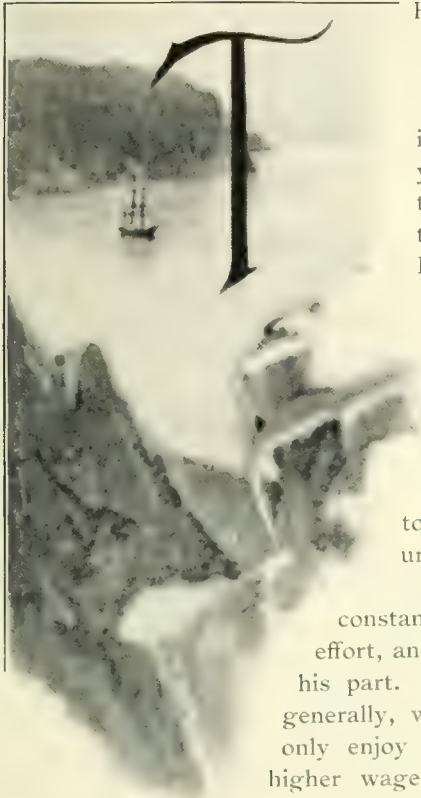
MAIN BUILDING, UNION PRINTERS HOME.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.



UNION PRINTERS HOME AND ANNEX
Showing Flower Garden and Croquet Court

AFTER A QUARTER CENTURY

By JAMES M. LYNCH



THE CONVENTION of the International Typographical Union being held in Toronto this year is peculiarly appropriate, in view of the verdict that the immediate future will render on affairs that are of the utmost importance to our organization. Within the last five years the Dominion of Canada has given birth to many typographical unions. We are stronger to-day, many times over, in this territory, than we were five years ago. But, in its vast expanse, Canada holds hundreds of towns in which printers work who are non-members, and who are not acquainted with the aims and policies of our international organization, nor with the betterment in conditions that is sure to come by reason of affiliation with the International Typographical Union. It is to this class, not only in Canada, but throughout the international jurisdiction, that we are endeavoring to carry the trade-union message, and on whom we are urging affiliation.

Before us is the eight-hour goal, and to win it requires constant application and unremitting toil. The prize is worth the effort, and in that effort each individual member must perform well his part. Examination of the progress made by organized labor, generally, will show that the members of the eight-hour trades not only enjoy this standard workday, but are also the recipients of higher wages than the artisans following trades in which the nine-hour day and the ten-hour day are the rule.

The question of wages is not alone involved, for it can be demonstrated that the eight-hour workman is on a higher moral and intellectual plane. The leisure time afforded for the gratification of personal inclination is usually devoted to self-improvement, and the avenue leading to that self-betterment may lie between the covers of good books, or it may run through fields where the indulgence in sport and pastime not only strengthens the physical body, but adds to the stability and firmness of purpose of the mind that makes that body of use to self and society.

The general enforcement of the eight-hour day in all industrial avocations will lead to the upbuilding of the wage-earning class and vastly aid in strengthening Canada and the United States, as nations, for the real strength of any nation is founded on the material well-being and prosperity of all of its citizens. The eight-hour day means the death of the sweat shop, the abolition of child labor, the elimination of the foul and filthy tenement house, and the consequent improvement of society. Before the International Typographical Union, at the present time, there is no greater question, and, as a matter of policy, no other demand should be permitted to creep in, if it will tend to retard the achievement of the shorter workday. In securing the eight-hour day our International Union will continue,

to at even greater degree than now, the strongest labor organization that the world has ever known.

As an illustration of what trades unionism does for the worker, it will be a pleasurable retrospect for the older members to consider the conditions that prevailed in the printing trade at the time the prior convention was held in Toronto, and the conditions that obtain to-day. In this consideration, the state of the organization in 1881 and the perfected combination of to-day should have a place. The workday in the newspaper office, at that time from nine to eleven hours, and the six, seven and eight-hour day that obtains in the newspaper now; the unsanitary condition of the composing room that was the general rule at that time, and the well-lighted and well-ventilated composing room of to-day, that is becoming more and more the rule, and not only conserves the health of the worker, but is also a matter of pride to the conscientious and progressive owner, are milestones along the path of progress. In 1881 ten hours made up the book and job room workday. To-day, one hundred and fifty unions have the eight-hour day for their book and job members, and it is hoped that shortly all of us, book, job, and newspaper workers, will labor not more than eight hours in any one day.

The convention in Toronto is also of importance in the effect it will have on the movement that has been pressed by a few of our Canadian brethren, having for its object the severance of the workers on geographical lines. I do not think that this attempt can ever be successful as far as the typographical unions are concerned, but if it does succeed in any instance, it can but result disastrously to all of the workers. A geographical line may be necessary for the purposes of political divisions, but it is never required by the workers in the printing or any other trade, if it makes for their separation. The interests of the compositors in Canada are identical with the interests of the compositors in the United States, and before the sessions of the Toronto convention are concluded, I am confident that, if there is among our Canadian members one who favors the secession idea, that member will see the menace and unwisdom in such a course, and that thereafter there will be consideration for only one organization, and that one the society that has achieved so much in the more than fifty years of its existence.

This article would be incomplete without touching on the history of the union that is to act as host for the convention of 1905. For many years No. 91 has kept the faith. It has ever been zealous for the interests of its members, and yet it has never failed to give

due consideration to the rights of the employer and weight to his opinions. Its obligations have been sacredly kept, and in its community it is held in high esteem. No. 91 is one of the largest unions affiliated with our international, and it has been the citadel around which have rallied all the other typographical unions in eastern Canada. Its courage and its devotion to the cause, the fortitude with which it has borne reverses, and the dignity with which it has achieved advancement, have encouraged the union printers of the Dominion and aided materially in building up and strengthening the unions now in existence.

Without disparagement to any of our unions, it is believed that Toronto Typographical Union deserves especial commendation, in that by example and precept it has borne nobly its share in the glorious work of regenerating the printer man and bringing to him hope of better things, and also in the realization of that hope.

Let us all take this example to ourselves, and from this convention let us return to our homes not only determined to do all that we can to bring about the shorter workday, but to continue as enthusiastic members of our unions, champions of the rights of the wage earner, and apostles of the trade-union idea.

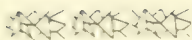


Toronto College of Music



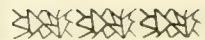
DELEGATES TO FIFTY-FIRST SESSION

No.	City.	Name.	No.	City.	Name.
1	Indianapolis, Ind.	James P. Cherry.	58	Multnomah (Portland, Ore.) ..	Harry H. Austin.
2	Philadelphia, Pa.	Walter W. Davy.	60	Roanoke, Va.	H. J. Bender.
		John Meade.	63	Toledo, Ohio...	H. B. Ames.
		Ernst Krett.			B. C. McCullagh.
		Walter W. Faries.	64	Lafayette, Ind.	George Sullivan.
3	Cincinnati, Ohio	Shelby Smith.	65	Washo (Virginia City, Nev.)	William Sutherland.
		William H. Seaman.	68	Keokuk, Iowa	Frank Van Doren.
		Ed. D. Donnell.	70	Lancaster, Pa.	M. Walter Bair.
4	Albany, N.Y.	Edward D. Sullivan.	71	Trenton, N.J.	James E. Leigh.
		James H. Markey.	72	Lansing, Mich.	Ralph L. Ripley.
5	Columbus, Ohio	John F. Quirk.	76	Terre Haute, Ind.	A. G. Slemmons.
6	New York, N.Y.	Harry T. Wolfe.	77	Erie, Pa.	Joseph M. Casey.
		Charles W. McCahill.	78	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Charles W. Habecker.
		Walter H. McKee.	79	Wheeling, W. Va.	Wilbur S. Carlin.
		John Tolan.	80	Kansas City	J. C. Aide.
		Sam Thompson.			W. B. Parsell.
		William J. Robinson.	81	Bay City, Mich.	William A. Clark.
7	Pittsburg, Pa.	Fred. Klein.	82	Colorado Springs, Colo.	W. A. Snyder.
		E. F. Kennedy.	86	Reading, Pa.	Harry F. De Gour.
8	St. Louis, Mo.	Charles Hertenstein.	87	Houston, Tex.	F. B. McCurdy.
		John T. Bulcock.			John J. Whitley.
		C. E. Robbins.	89	Chattanooga, Tenn.	D. B. Barnes.
		J. J. Dirks.	90	Richmond, Va.	George W. Schleif.
9	Buffalo, N.Y.	William F. Conway.	91	Toronto, Can.	R. Leon Woody.
		W. H. Comerford.			George Crammond.
10	Louisville, Ky.	John A. O'Connor.			John Cronin.
11	Memphis, Tenn.	John N. Everett.	92	Little Rock, Ark.	W. R. Barrow.
		Horace Johnson.	94	Jersey City, N.J.	Kenneth M. Forbes.
12	Baltimore, Md.	George F. Frazier.	100	Norwich, Conn.	R. J. Clowes.
		James A. Hartman.	101	Columbia (Washington, D.C.)	Mark H. Barnum.
13	Boston, Mass.	T. F. Kane.			Philip S. Steele.
		James P. Croft.			Joe M. Johnson.
		James E. Rhoades.	102	Ottawa, Can.	Harry C. Knapp.
		W. L. Crossman.			James Watters.
14	Harrisburg, Pa.	George E. Shaffer.			P. M. Draper.
15	Rochester, N.Y.	William E. Orser.	103	Newark, N.J.	Elmer Throssell.
		Henry D. Henderson.			Edwin W. Garrison.
16	Chicago, Ill.	Emmett Whealan.	104	Birmingham, Ala.	T. T. Noek.
		William M. Nelis.	107	Tri-City (Rock Island, Moline and Davenport)	
		Joseph C. Larson.	110	Union Hill, N.J.	J. W. Mullen.
17	New Orleans, La.	Richard C. Plambeck.	112	Scranton, Pa.	Robert J. Houston.
		E. L. Kuhnholz.			Louis H. Senker.
		C. C. Hendrick.			Miles H. Millard.
18	Detroit, Mich.	John J. McLogan.	115	Salt Lake City, Utah	H. R. Freeman.
		Frank J. Porter.	116	Kenosha, Wis.	W. N. Young.
19	Elmira, N.Y.	W. P. Carpenter.	117	Springfield, Ohio	T. J. Creager.
20	Nashville, Tenn.	W. H. Jordan.			C. L. Stubbs.
		Jerry Sullivan.	118	Des Moines, Iowa	E. S. Condon.
21	San Francisco, Cal.	H. L. White.			W. A. Needham.
23	Milwaukee, Wis.	Charles J. Beuhler.	119	Jefferson City, Mo.	Charles T. Bartlett.
		John F. Sayers.	120	Lyons, Mass.	George N. Goodridge.
27	Mobile, Ala.	Eyre Damer.	124	Topeka, Kan.	T. B. Brown.
28	Galveston, Tex.	Thomas G. Croft.	122	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Thomas Quigley.
29	Peoria, Ill.	W. W. Wilcox.	123	Wilmington, Del.	Albert O. H. Grier.
30	St. Paul, Minn.	John Klaus.	196	Butte, Mont.	W. E. Purnett.
		William Templeman.	197	Hartford, Conn.	James H. Goskin.
32	Norfolk, Va.	W. S. Brady.			Edwin T. Morse.
33	Providence, R.I.	E. C. Alford.	129	Hamilton, Ont.	Thomas J. Hanley.
		Maurice E. Hughes.	133	London, Ont.	Frank H. Ryan.
39	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Murray Hearn.	136	Oneonta, N.Y.	William J. Mason.
		L. C. Shepard.	137	Duluth, Minn.	W. H. Witchall.
40	St. Joseph, Mo.	William Burlington.	137	Johnstown, Pa.	John H. Williams.
42	Minneapolis, Minn.	John P. Kennedy, sr.	139	Stratford, Ont.	Alex. Abraham.
		George E. Mulvihill.	141	Williamsport, Pa.	S. Herman Alter.
43	Charleston, S.C.	M. J. Conklin.	143	Dumfries, Conn.	A. W. Monchouse.
46	Sacramento, Cal.	H. D. Hickok.	144	Fresno, Cal.	Ray W. Baker.
48	Atlanta, Ga.	R. T. Holderby.	145	Jacques Cartier (Montreal, Can.)	Bruno Vauthier.
		Dan. W. Green.			Victor Tardil.
49	Denver, Col.	J. Vander Perel.	149	Charleston, W. Va.	D. C. Lovitt.
		E. S. Sherman.	150	Elizabeth, N.J.	W. A. Schultz.
50	Valley City (Saginaw, Mich.).	R. A. Beyer.	155	Shreveport, La.	Russell P. Moore.
51	Lawrence, Mass.	T. J. O'Brien.	159	Bowling Green, Ohio	Grant M. Baird.
52	Troy, N.Y.	John L. Hartnett.	160	Columbia, Mo.	Walter Ballenger.
53	Cleveland, Ohio	Frank H. Seffing.	161	Fall River, Mass.	George W. Sovernano.
		F. W. Steffen.	162	Jacksonville, Fla.	J. S. Hollingsworth.
		Max S. Hayes.	163	Superior, Wis.	H. C. Stivers.
55	Syracuse, N.Y.	James A. Scanlon.	165	Worcester, Mass.	Freeman M. Saltus.
		Fred. C. Scott.	167	Schenectady, N.Y.	O. E. Alberts.



DELEGATES

Continued



No.	Name.	No.	City.	Name.
18	Tacoma, Wash.	444	Champaign and Urbana, Ill.	A. M. Evans.
19	445	La Crosse, Wis.	J. C. Wolford.
20	446	Calgary, Alberta, N.W.T.	H. B. Wilson.
21	447	Washington, Pa.	Robert C. McCracken.
22	448	Carlinville, Ill.	John F. Kiefer.
23	449	St. Thomas, Ont.	Walter Wigg.
24	450	Chatham, Ont.	R. J. Birch.
25	451	Middletown, N.Y.	Lewis J. Davey.
26	452	Dawson, Y.T.	E. M. Browning.
27	453	Yonkers, N.Y.	Joseph M. O'Brien.
28	454	Ashtabula, Ohio.	R. E. Wright.
29	455	San Juan, P.R.	Rafael Alonso.
30	456	Tiffin, Ohio.	Henry Brohl.
31	457	Bellaire, Ohio.	A. P. Deafenbaugh.
32	458	Lead, Deadwood, Central City, S. D.	C. C. Jones.
33	459	Clinton, Ill.	J. E. Edwards.
34	460	Princeton, N.J.	Michael D. Flynn.
35	461	Greenville, Texas.	T. A. Hodge.
36	462	Batavia, N.Y.	W. R. Lucas.
37	463	Pontiac, Mich.	Frank W. Selden.
38	464	Norwalk, Ohio.	Frank M. Hertzog.
39	465	Mattoon, Ill.	Herb. Pennington.
40	466	Tarrytown-Ossining, N.Y.	William W. Lee.
41	467	Freeport, Ill.	August Schmacker.
42	468	Allentown, Pa.	Oliver A. Jobst.
43	469	Washington, Ind.	John T. Harris.
44	470	Port Arthur, Ont.	Ernest McKinstry.
45	471	Waukesha, Wis.	Edward J. Mellon.
46	472	Greenfield, Mass.	Frank W. Hathaway.
47	473	Lancaster, Ohio.	Jay N. Edie.
48	474	Windsor, Ont.	G. F. Eagleden.
49	475	Harrisburg, Ill.	J. J. Pickett.
50	476	Lake Charles, La.	C. H. Alberts.
51	477	Greensburg, Pa.	J. Nevin Huber.
52	478	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	J. Aza Delisle.
53	479	Pekin, Ill.	N. J. Dorsey.
54	480	Athens, Ga.	T. H. Atkinson.
55	481	Houghton, Mich.	W. H. Kinney.
56	482	Morgantown, Va.	J. D. Harvie.
57	483	Herrin, Ill.	Milton S. Bolerjack.
58	484	Fort Dodge, Iowa.	Arthur Pruess.
59	485	Chanute, Kan.	Wilfred Cavaness.
60	486	Bellefontaine, Ohio.	Harry F. Bowers.
61	487	Manistee, Mich.	John D. Bonner.
62	488	Manilla, P.I.	J. R. Alford.
63	489	Somersville, N.J.	James B. Varley.
64	490	Cheboygan, Mich.	Albert K. Ness.
65	491	Ennis, Texas.	K. R. Perry.
66	492	Hackensack, N.J.	Richard P. Harrison.
67	493	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	D. W. Hiltz.
GERMAN-AMERICAN.				
68	494	St. Louis, Mo.	Jacques Biver.
69	495	Buffalo, N.Y.	Andreas Kommer.
70	496	Cleveland, Ohio.	Robert Bandlow.
71	497	Newark, N.J.	Gustave J. Wolber.
72	498	Indianapolis, Ind.	Hugo Miller.
MAILERS.				
73	499	Chicago, Ill.	William Kupke.
74	500	Toronto, Can.	William McInerney.
75	501	New York, N.Y.	A. C. Brewer.
76	502	Kansas City, Mo.	Daniel L. Corcoran.
77	503	Denver, Colo.	John F. Finley.
78	504	Indianapolis, Ind.	Sidney J. Barindge.
79	505	Cleveland, Ohio.	William Birkedahl.
80	506	Cincinnati, Ohio.	M. R. Gray.
81	507	San Francisco, Cal.	George C. Ossman.
82	508	Edward Eby.
83	509	John F. Garvey.
NEWSPAPER WRITERS.				
84	510	Boston, Mass.	William H. Doyle.
85	511	Columbus, Ohio.	Charles F. Kipp.
86	512	Milwaukee, Wis.	Victor L. Berger.
87	513	Montreal, Can.	Henry Bourdoux.
IRREGULARLY ELECTED.				
88	514	New York Newspaper Writers.	Joseph R. Buchanan.
89	515	Sharon, Pa.	A. E. Stanbury.
90	516	New Kensington, Pa.	B. C. Dawson.
WOMAN S AUXILIARY.				
91	517	Atlanta, Ga.	Mrs. W. E. Jones.
92	518	Ozark, Neb.	Mrs. Bert Cox.
93	519	Mayaguez, Wis.	Mrs. Frank Engel.
94	520	Cincinnati, O.	Mrs. William Ozden.
95	521	Indianapolis, Ind.	Mrs. E. J. Heaton.
96	522	Nashville, Tenn.	Mrs. J. A. Aul.
97	523	Minneapolis, Minn.	Mrs. A. Olson.
98	524	London, Ky.	Mrs. H. W. Smith.
99	525	Washington, D.C.	Mrs. J. D. Kane.
100	526	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Mrs. A. W. Bowen.
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103	529	Spokane, W. Ter.	Mrs. George B. Woods.
104	530	Scranton, N.Y.	Mrs. L. L. Lammie.
105	531	Chicago, Ill.	Mrs. Mary Stanton.
106	532	Toronto, Ont.	Mrs. Harry Atkinson.
107	533	Mrs. D. McDougall.

For Misses, John I. Cabell, instead of John Klaus, William Templeman, and Mrs. J. C. Hession.



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Second Vice Pres. 1911



JOHN F. MILLER, Sec. of N. J. Post
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Herald - Pres. 1911

SIMPLE TRUTHS NEEDED

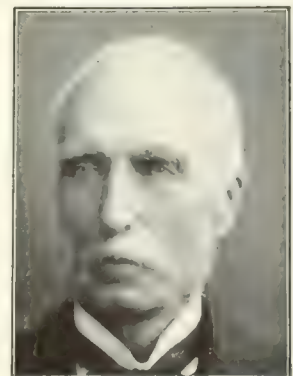
BY PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH



ARBITRATION as a cure for strikes has not hitherto fulfilled our expectations. The reason seems to be that no award can control the market, force the capitalist to carry on a losing trade, or the artisan to take less than the current wages. Perhaps the clear perception and constant recognition of a few simple truths might be practically of more avail. There are those who look forward to a state of society in which there shall be no division of industrial classes, no competition, no disputes between employer and employed; but the parts of all shall be assigned them, and the wages of all shall be equitably paid by an all-wise and omnipotent government, the structure of which will some day be revealed. The socialist is happy in his dream, but in the meantime we have the division of capital and labor, with danger, now terribly apparent, of antagonism between them; while the interest of both and that of the community at large calls aloud for peace with justice.

Strictly speaking, everything is capital which is not labor, even the laborer's outfit. But here we speak of the capital which employs labor. Capital and labor may be combined in the same persons, as they are in the co-operative workshop. But this experiment can hardly be said as yet to have succeeded on a large scale. There is a lack of guidance and of the power of waiting on the market. Capital, and in many cases a large mass of it, is plainly indispensable. Without it we could not have great works, railroads, steamship lines, telegraphs, or any of the great material instruments of civilization. We could not have manufactures on a large scale. We could not have anything which requires extensive organization or power of facing serious risks and waiting long for returns. Capital has its liabilities and its vices. It is apt to be grasping, tyrannical, inhuman. This nobody will deny who has read the reports of the English mining and factory commissions. In those reports are horrible pictures of a lust of gain which treated human beings as none but the most hard-hearted would treat beasts of burden, sparing neither womanhood nor infancy. We have had revelations, not so bad but still shocking, of the employment of infant labor in the cotton mills of the south. Slavery itself and the horrors of the slave trade stand in industrial history a ghastly record of capital's ruthless greed. By the political influence of capital iniquitous taxation has been imposed, as the early settlers in our Northwest can bear witness. Against the tyranny of capital, labor, unorganized, could make no stand. It instinctively sought self-protection in union. The opposition of capital with its combination laws to union, was finally and righteously overthrown. Labor in its turn has been carried, as was natural, beyond the mark, and filled with exaggerated hopes by the impetus of victory. It aims at transferring the entire profit to itself; in other words, at putting an end to the functions and existence of capital; for it is plain that without profit, or profit adequate to the risk, no one will engage in trade. It matches the capitalist laws against freedom of combination by laws against freedom of labor, against the liberty of the worker to put forth his full power, against the right of every man to earn his bread and the bread of those dependent on him in the best way he can. The result has been this war of strikes with ruinous consequences to capital, to labor, and to the com-

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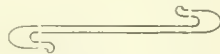
PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH

munity at large. Of the community at large the strikers themselves are members, and they share all its losses as purchasers of the various articles which the strikes make scarce and dear, including the products of their own trade. Building strikes in Toronto have made houses scarce and dear to the artisan. It cannot be too constantly borne in mind that this must always be the case.

The capitalist is in fact rather the organizer and paymaster than the real employer of labor. The real employer is the purchaser whom no union rules or instruments of unionist compulsion can force to give for any product of labor more than he chooses and it is worth. His will, it is, that, at the bottom, regulates the wages of the producer, and as often as he makes a bargain, he determines and keeps down the wages of his fellow.

Another well-known effect of strikes and the consequence of increased dearth of labor, is to stimulate the invention of machinery, labor's most formidable competitor.

These are simple and obvious truths which are not sufficiently borne in mind. If they were, there might still be, and probably would be, differences between capital and labor, calling for negotiation, perhaps sometime for pressure; but there would not be this rage of industrial war, which, if it lasts, may in the end, instead of producing an unlimited rise of wages here, transfer manufactures to the yellow race.



FORMERLY COMPOSITORS

On another page the Automatic Type Machine is advertised. This machine is revolutionary in results as was the linotype. By cheapening the cost of job type seventy-five per cent., and enabling every printer to make his own type, it will develop employment for hundreds of men at type casting, and will result in the employment of thousands of additional hand setters, because job type will be so cheap that more of it will be used everywhere. The machine is the invention of Frank H. Brown, a compositor and linotype operator well known to hundreds of men in our union. It is sold by the United Printing Machinery Co., of which Henry L. Bullen is general manager. Mr. Bullen is also a compositor, and formerly held cards of the Davenport, Ia., Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York and Boston unions. The man in immediate charge of the Automatic Type Machine department is Jacob J. Rupertus, for several years treasurer of the Philadelphia union. The United Printing Machinery Co. manufactures a complete line of machinery and supplies for process engraving, stereotyping, electrotyping, and a large line of special machines for printers. "If it's new and good, we have it," is a line frequently used in the United Printing Machinery Co.'s advertisements. We recommend this progressive company to our readers.



THE FUTILITY OF ANTI-UNION CRUSADES

By W. B. PRESCOTT



THE right to work! The open shop! These rights of the independent workman we will maintain!" constitute the shibboleth under which many admirable and well-meaning men, wholly ignorant of industrial conditions, attack trades unionism. Warfare on these lines has not the merit of novelty. Wherever it exists, unionism has been attacked by hosts flying the same banners, and in the birthplace of the modern union—Great Britain—the assaults have recurred with some degree of regularity. The battle-cries of the anti-union crusaders are sophistical and seductive; their mere voicing appeals to the instincts of a liberty-loving people, and they are often uttered by "intellectuals" who are presumed to be molders of opinion and leaders of thought. Wherever the question has come to the front, we find eminent educators, leading members of the bar, writers for the press, and luminaries of the church rushing to centre of stage and loudly proclaiming their adherence to the watchwords quoted. Notwithstanding the wealth, influence and ability behind the enginery of its enemies, trades unionism invariably emerges from such struggles stronger than before. That has been true in the mother country on more than one occasion; it was just such warfare that quickened the labor movement of Australasia until it has become a dominating force, not only in the economic field but in the political arena. And now we may add America, for under the stimulus of recent assaults the American Federation of Labor has grown in numbers, power and influence in a manner that has astonished its friends and must have dismayed its enemies.

Such results don't "just happen"; there are reasons for them. Comparatively poverty-stricken organizations of the poor and lowly, composed of men and women of limited intellectual opportunities—of the voiceless multitude, in fact—could not withstand the onslaughts of such an array of culture and wealth if these organizations were not impregnated with the enthusiasm and earnestness born of the knowledge that their mission is a noble and ennobling one. This it is that impels trade unionists to, at times, make enormous sacrifices for the good of their fellows. It has been said that while friction destroys that which is dead, it enlivens that in which the vital spark remains. The history of trade unionism not only attests the truth of this but demonstrates that under the severest friction it is not only quickened but expands and flourishes. It is more than a living thing—it is a growing and beneficent institution, in which inhere those qualities that insure its perpetuation so long as the present industrial system shall endure.

But if it were not so fortified it is doubtful if trades unionism could be affected by such attacks as we have recently witnessed. It matters little what the professional and employing classes may think of the cult. Their approval or disapproval can influence the movement but slightly; its success depends on the manner in which the system appeals to the working class. So long as the workers see virtue and progress in organization, unionism will flourish. Even



W. B. PRESCOTT

now, the struggle from which the American movement is emerging has had one rather unexpected result. It has directed attention to the offspring of unionism known as "collective bargaining," by which is meant the adoption of wage scales, etc., by committees or boards composed of representatives of the great body of employers and of the unions. Many of the largest and best-known employers have testified to the business-like, equitable and satisfactory conditions existing under this method. Supplementary to this came the testimony of a number of intellectuals—the economists and sociologists of the great universities—who had made a study of the industrial situation. These men, being scientists, approach a proposition in a judicial frame of mind, and reach a conclusion based on the merits of the case. Many of these found "collective bargaining" to be of such a benefit to society that they assert the peace and stability which it gives to industry more than compensates for all the evils alleged to flow from the union shop. So general is this view that at the last meeting of the American Economic Association, though a day was set apart for the reading of papers on and a discussion of the "open and closed shop," not one scientific expert on sociological questions championed the cause of the anti-unionists. This digression is pardonable, as it chronicles probably the most significant—and it is significant when a working-class position is so generally supported by disinterested students of industrial questions—development in the recent academic discussion of trades unionism.

In considering a few of the reasons why anti-union crusades result in the strengthening of labor organizations, it should not be forgotten that they stimulate thought among the workers. They could not, if they would, get away from the necessity of thinking about their condition when those who assume to be their superiors are talking and writing about them—"lecturing" them, if you please. If they would succeed in their design, the opponents of unionism must avoid the agitation of any phase of the labor question among wage-earners. (It will be noticed that the open-shop crusaders and union baiters include few mechanics and laborers of clean records or of much mental attainment.) Once working people apply their minds to the consideration of industrial problems there is but one conclusion possible—that they should take counsel together; and the next step—forced by events and almost inevitable—is organization. Instinctively, and through experience, they know that if any betterment worth while is to come to them, it must be by and through their own efforts, hence they form themselves into one of the purest and most notable of self-help organizations—a trade union.

They do this, even though forewarned by honest and estimable gentlemen that they are thereby infringing "great principles" and ignoring the advice of many undeniable well-wishers of the working class. The workingman observes the formation of companies and trusts, and hears the act applauded as an evidence of progress by the men who preach individualism to him, and small blame to him if he pays little heed to the "great principles" which are apparently preserved solely for his use. If the "principles" are not applicable to capital in this day and generation, how comes it they are the guiding stars for labor? he naturally asks, and the question suggests its answer. Behind the respectables prating about principles and carrying banners with plausible devices the worker sees skulking the army of pinchbelly employers, the gougers and the sweaters—the unconvicted scoundrels who take advantage of the weak, out of their misery and excusable ignorance ever eager to coin money. The working people regard those who grind their faces as their enemies; they are not concerned with fine-spun distinctions about how much of their hardship the industrial system is responsible for, and the amount of it properly chargeable against the individual. They do know that the man who applies the screws and makes the first profit from their distress is opposed to unionism, and that this man's aim in life is to get more and more from, and give less and less to, the producer. They know this employer



At Monte Park

*Municipal
Buildings*



Toronto Harbor



*A Recollection of
the Big Fire*

Courtesy of
THE ROYLE ENGRAVING CO. LIMITED

understands nothing of principles in the higher sense, and has no god other than profit. Being primitive creatures, the workers are chary of taking advice so pleasing to their despoiler, and what more natural and apparently prudent than that they do the opposite of what the enemy wishes them to do, and especially when so many fair and liberal employers testify to the beneficence of unionism.

To many minds this set of circumstances would be sufficient justification for labor organizations. But the so-called manual workers use their mental powers



Moving Day at the Island

in their vocations, and are not unreasoning animals. When their vote is needed, those seated in high places, and those who desire to be so seated, vie with each other in assuring the "sons of toil" that on the result of their decision depends the welfare of the country and the progress of the human race. What of truth there may be in all this we need not tarry to consider, but the song has been sung in their ears so often the workers may be pardoned for accepting as gospel the idea that they are the arbiters of questions involving world politics and the important policies of great nations.

With such a certificate of intelligence from high quarters

they are somewhat surprised to hear lawyers, preachers and others of that ilk coolly inform them they are incapable of determining—or even participating in the determination of—questions which most closely affect them, and of which their advisers know nothing, except it be theoretically. It arouses their suspicions to be told that wages and the conditions under which they work involve problems beyond their comprehension, and that any attempt to play an effective part in solving these problems will meet with opposition and condemnation. Forthwith they analyze what the respectable element has to say and which is so pleasing to the army of pinchbellies.

Wage-earners are told that the "right to work" is the basis of our liberties, and any infringement of the right will react to the detriment of all and especially those who fancy they are to be benefited by restriction. Nothing, if not practical, the workers eschew theories, reading and solving such problems in the light of their every-day experiences, and often reach conclusions differing sharply from those of the respectable citizens who occasionally become so interested in the welfare of the masses. It may be the wage-earners are not so happy in presenting their case as are those to whom fortune has been more kind, and to this extent the masses are at a disadvantage, which is, however, becoming less marked every day. As an offset to this, wage-earners know what the actual conditions are in the industrial world, and are not like their self-constituted advisers, dependent on the statements of observers or interested employers—generally of the meaner sort—for their alleged facts. Nor do they, as some intellectuals appear to do, evolve from their inner consciousness a fantastical notion of what the economics of the situation ought to be, and argue from that standpoint. Workingmen, being well acquainted with the state known as "being out of a job," know that the "right" to work—using the term in its practical sense—does not exist.

Weary trudging from shop to shop, and sometimes from city to city, in quest of employment, has burned into their mentality the fact that the right to *seek* work is inalienable, and only too often almost interminable. They know that in order to work they must first get permission from some one, they must find employers. This is not an invasion of personal liberty they are told, and correctly so. But when the men in an office or factory, for reasons good and sufficient to themselves, refuse to work with an objectionable fellow laborer, then are wage-earners told that the alleged sacred

right to work is infringed and the foundations of our liberties assailed. To them there is something incongruous in the fact that it is fitting and proper for an employer to refuse, say, starving John Smith, work because he has an aversion to the color of his hair, while it is a moral crime for ten or ten thousand employees to refuse to work with James Jones on account of some well-defined moral shortcoming. This savors of the grotesque when advanced by



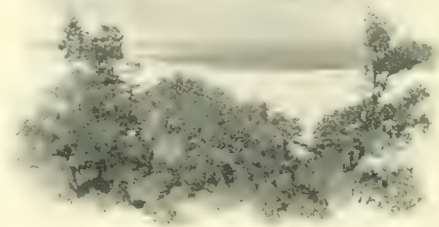
On the Bay

a professional man, especially a lawyer, who refuses to associate with a fellow-professional because the latter is not a member of this or that association or has in some manner violated the ethics established by a majority of the profession. These men are doing exactly what they are denouncing in the workingman, the important difference being not in the purpose or effect of the act, but in the manner in which it is done. The workingman bluntly says he will not work with a "scab," while the professional gentleman object to "scabby" fellows on the plea that they are guilty of moral delinquencies of some nature.

Then, too, workingmen wonder at upholders of the present industrial system prating about liberty. Industrialism does not concern itself with sentiment, the sole aim being to amass profit. And in the process of profit-making there has been developed a system of overseeing and fining (designed for the sake of gain rather than necessary discipline), under which the workers not only lose their liberty but to a great extent their individuality. They are mere cogs in a dividend-producing machine, whose moral welfare and physical condition are of less concern to employers than are those of horses or mules, or even inanimate tools, which are also elements in the great machine. These latter are items of expense if they be overworked or ill-treated and become run down. Laborers are plentiful, and the sick and aged—the run-down—are replaced without cost or trouble. Workingmen yearn for liberty with an intensity few of their critics dream of. Truth to tell, they form organizations largely for the purpose of securing relief from some of the liberty-destroying conditions which prevail in workshops, where they, perforce, spend the greater portion of their waking hours. Of this the intellectuals appear to be in comfortable and inexcusable ignorance. Then, too, workingmen have a very natural view that true liberty comprehends opportunity to enjoy happiness, and that system which gives them the greatest measure of happiness with the maximum of liberty appeals to the masses. Of what use is a liberty so carefully circumscribed to subserve profit-making that there is nothing in life worth living for?

The union conception involves the highest possible standard of living, and a sense of personal independence and liberty while working—not merely while seeking employment—which some doctrinaires do not seem to understand, and which anti-union employers regard as blasphemous in the eyes of the god profit. Workingmen are observing—probably more than some of them who deem themselves superior—and they note employers who are prominent as crusaders against unionism usually enjoy reputations for being hard taskmasters, and even in their public utterances they foster the impression that it is a high crime for workingmen to have aspirations other than an all-absorbing desire to increase employers' profits. In short, the secret of their opposition to trades unionism is that it persistently encourages the working class to secure more of the necessities and some of the luxuries of life. All this means better clothes, better homes, more leisure for personal advancement, higher education for the children of the workers—a mental, moral and social uplift all along the line. Here we have liberty of the larger, truer and better sort. Trades unions do not urge the strong to mount to better conditions on the shoulders of the weak and less fortunate, but aim to elevate the class. "Everyone for himself and the devil take the hindmost," smacks of the philosophy of the fratricide Cain, and unionists reject it, even though it be thundered down at them under specious guises from the pulpit. Morally, they feel it to be their duty to improve the condition of the working class and to preserve to it what advantages may have been gained.

This conviction is the controlling factor in the establishment of the union, or closed, shop, which is in itself the outcome of injustice and an incident in the struggle for industrial liberty, and developed in about this way: A number of men in any given industry have, by innumerable methods, maintained an organization which, by main strength or the judicious manipulation of its power, reduced the hours of labor, increased wages and otherwise improved working conditions. These things are beneficial



View from Scabbie Bluffs



in the highest degree, or, at least, wage-earners think so, and few profit-mongers have the hardihood to openly take issue with them. In all strata of society there are those whose self-interests impel them to oppose progress. By no means the most insignificant justification of trades unionism is found in the mercenary character and the lives of the more prominent of its opponents. Tireless in their efforts to thwart the purposes of unionism, these enemies of it practically boycotted active unionists because of their loyalty and with the desire of terrorizing others. This discrimination had for its object a twofold purpose—weakening of the unions, and the elimination of the reforms they had instituted.

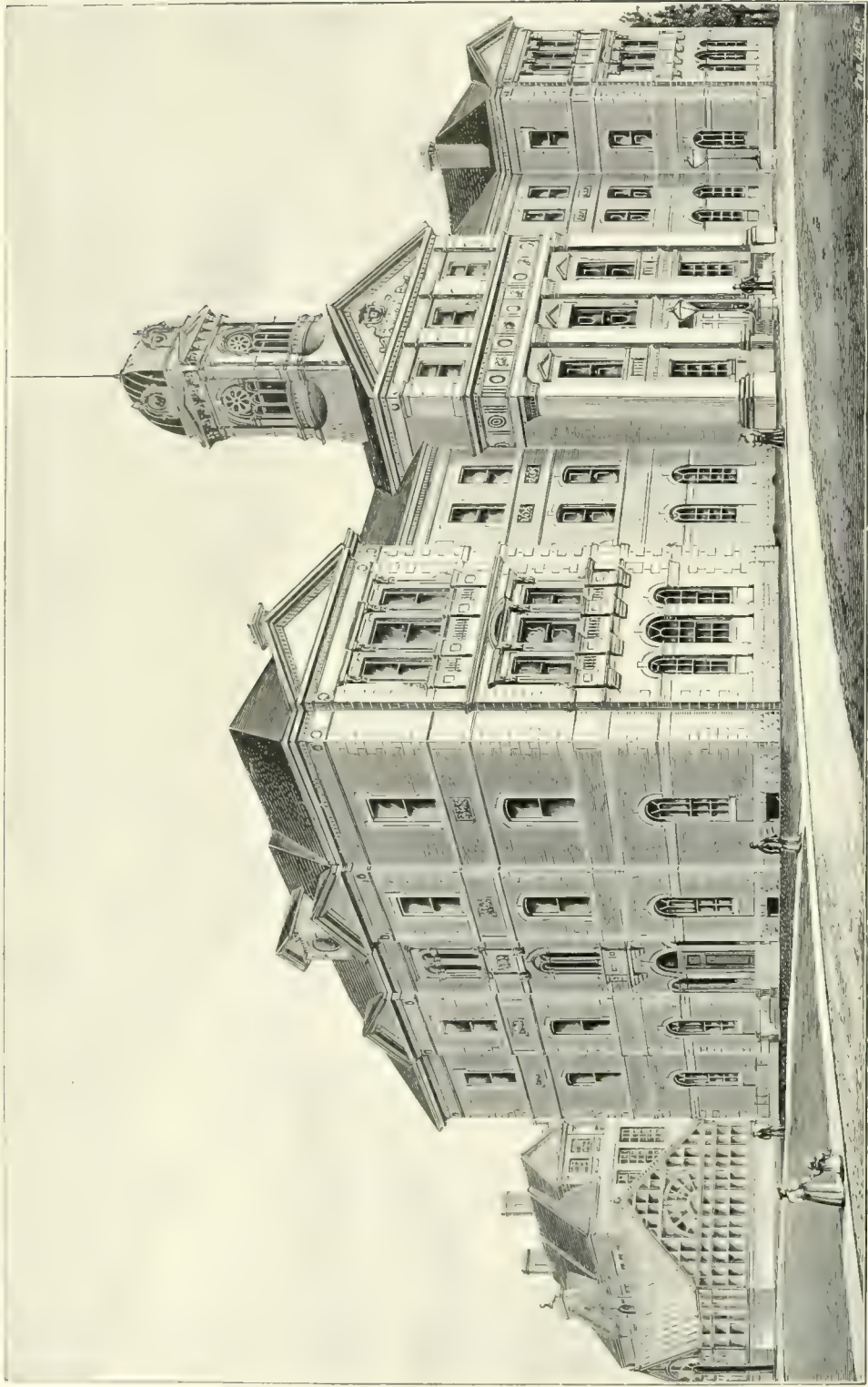
This covert method of attack was met by the unionists of some trades refusing to work with non-unionists. They argued: "The non-unionist who works at this trade is reaping the harvest from our sacrifices in many ways, and if he be an honest man and not desirous of getting something for nothing he will acknowledge that indebtedness. We do not ask him to compensate us in whole or in part for the privations we have endured or the pecuniary loss we have sustained, but we expect him to obligate himself not to destroy what we have builded, and to co-operate with us in securing further betterments which he and we desire. If he refuse to do what is so plainly the honest thing, the manly thing, the patriotic thing—if he prefer to play the parasite, reaping where he has not sown—we shall refuse to work with him, believing one of his proclivities and characteristics to be a menace to the standard of living we aspire to. Less than this would be futile. Trade conditions are such that it would be an easy matter for an avaricious employer to enter into collusion with non-unionists and little by little undermine us, thereby making unionism impossible. If there be no union, then progress, so far as it relates to the worker is at an end, even if we escape a period of retrogression."

Feeling they have abundant material, moral and legal justification for so doing, many unionists decline to associate with men who refuse to aid in the work of ameliorating the hard and sordid condition of the working class, but who ally themselves with those whose constant aim and endeavor it is to make those conditions harder and more imbruting. And here we have "the closed shop," against which has been hurled the bitter anathema of some employer associations, and concerning which the columns of the daily press and the pages of magazines have teemed with misrepresentations so gross as to convict the authors either of crass ignorance or outrageous mendacity. And what do these employers propose to substitute for it? Plainly a closed shop, too—closed against unionism. The only freedom accorded the worker therein is the freedom to accept any wages or treatment pleasing to his employer or starve. He is to be a seller of a commodity, labor, and the purchaser is to set the price; there is to be no reasoning about wages, the mere fiat of the employer is to be the law. Hired writers and speakers may disguise with much ingenuity the purpose of an "open shop" crusade, and a silence that suggests conspiracy may prevent the public from knowing the truth, but those who work for wages in the great industries are informed as to what may be expected when left to the mercy of exploiters. Much noise on the part of the latter about union tyranny, liberty and "our duty to the working people" is a plain intimation to wage earners that more grinding restrictions and the imposition of greater privations are desired. Not being bereft of reasoning ability, the worker knows it behooves him to cast about for some means of protection. In this extremity he joins a union just as naturally as he would raise his arm to protect himself if he saw a bludgeon poised ready to crash down on his head.

This is why trades unionism flourishes when opposed most vigorously and explains the wonderful growth of labor organizations on this continent during the past few years. It is a demonstration of the existence of the instinct that to be forewarned is to be forearmed. With beating of drums and the blare of many trumpets the giant Labor was warned, and girded on his armor as never before.



Upper Canada College



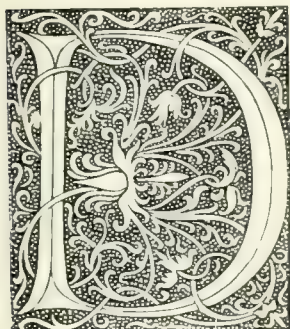
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THE APPRENTICESHIP QUESTION

By EDWARD M. MEEHAN



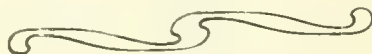
DURING the past few years the question has repeatedly been asked: "Where is the competent, all-round printer of the future to come from?" It is a question that affects not only the employing printer, but the typographical union as well. In the meantime what is being done for the apprentice of to-day? Is he getting a fair chance to master the intricacies of the art preservative? If not, where does the defect lie? Who is to blame? Is it the fault of the employer, or foreman, or the union, or on account of the conditions which to-day prevail in a great many of our printing offices, but more especially in the composing rooms of the modern daily newspapers? These are a few pertinent

questions which will bear investigation. Anyone who has given the matter consideration knows that the conditions which to-day exist in the vast majority of the offices are not as favorable for a boy to become a competent printer as they were some fifteen or twenty years ago. But while this to a great extent is true, a great deal can and should be done to aid the young apprentice in attaining that competency which is so much to be desired. In the first place due consideration should be given to the selection of a boy to learn the trade. It is often the case that influence is the only recommendation necessary, without regard either to fitness or educational qualification. Time was when a boy entered a composing room he, to a great extent, simply continued his education, but since the introduction of the typesetting machine that is all changed. Consequently the first requisite for a boy who is desirous to learn the printer's trade is a good common school education. According to the I. T. U. law

"Subordinate unions are requested to use all means within their power to secure the privilege of governing apprentices, and they are especially enjoined to enter into negotiations with employers to the end that a person's application for apprenticeship, after serving six months in the composing room, shall be contingent upon a satisfactory report from a committee of the union relative to such person's qualifications."

From the foregoing quotation it will be seen that the I.T.U. considers the matter a very important one; but does the local union give it the same consideration? As it is mainly through the active co-operation of the employer or foreman on the one hand and the members of the union on the other that the competent printer of the future is to be obtained, it would be well to have a standing committee whose duty it would be to see that the apprentice possesses the necessary qualifications, and also that the conditions to learn the trade are favorable. Owing to specialization it is impossible for a boy to master the trade on a daily paper, and several of the large unions, realizing this, have limited the number to one for every twenty men, the office having the option of employing boys to run messages, pull galleys, etc., the object being to do away, as much as possible, with apprentices on daily newspapers. Therefore it is to the job office that we are to look for the competent, all-round printer of the future, just as to-day it is the

job room that is supplying the daily newspapers with their expert ad. men. The first six months of the apprentice's time should be spent in the proof room, where he would get a good insight into reading, punctuation, and deciphering the different kinds of manuscript, and the knowledge he would there gain should be a great help to him. When he enters the composing room he should be placed under the guidance of a compositor—and not left, as too many times is the case, pulling galleys, distributing, etc., and allowing him to shift for himself, so that when he has served his apprenticeship he knows very little about the business and has to put in another year or two before he is considered competent, thus in many instances becoming a burden to the office. The placing of a young apprentice under the tuition of an all-round journeyman—whose duty it should be to teach and instruct him in all branches of the business, and to see that he did his work thoroughly—would in the end be a saving to the office and a great advantage to the boy. He should be encouraged to devote his spare time to the reading and studying of everything appertaining to the printing business, and in no way can he do this better than by subscribing to one of the many technical journals which are now published.



MACDONALD INSTITUTE, GUELPH, ONTARIO

This photograph shows the two buildings recently erected at Guelph in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College. They are the gift of Sir William Macdonald, having cost \$175,000. They are equipped and furnished by the Ontario Department of Agriculture for the training of young women. Courses are provided in Domestic Science, Nature Study, and Manual Training. Special courses for Public School Teachers are also given. This is an ideal college for young women from the country and the town, and for those who wish to enter the teaching profession.

For descriptive circulars write to either of the following:

S. B. McCREADY,
Professor of Nature Study.

G. C. CREELMAN,
President, Guelph, Ont.

We Wish to Excel in Our Craft

By WM. POWELL
Toronto Union, No. 91



THE above is the laudable text that adorns the front cover of The Typographical Journal. How is this to be accomplished? By individual effort, as at present, or by the collective method? The latter will, without cavil, I am sure receive the endorsement of the membership of the International Typographical Union. But by whom should this be done? By the various schools or associations of employers or by the local unions? It would seem to me that the local organization would be the the best medium to bring this about.

The writer, in 1900, advocated among the membership of Toronto Typographical Union that the time had come when we should imitate some of the cities of Britian and teach our members who never had the opportunity to acquire thoroughly the technique of our craft, and also impart the same knowledge to apprentices—our future members. The idea was suggested to me at that time by a study of technical methods taught in the admirable Technical School of Toronto. In it is taught the mechanic, the housekeeper, the carver, the electrician, and I then conceived that if the printer was to keep pace with his fellows in other crafts he must be up and doing. At that time, so far as I am aware, such a procedure had not been attempted by any one. About a year or so ago the progressive president of No. 16, Chicago, had succeeded in establishing something of this nature in his jurisdiction, but whether all the details of the art preservative are taught I cannot say.

As to what should be taught, I would say everything possible. Not a few, possibly, of the readers of this article have, at some time or another, been called upon to perform some one thing in the composing room that they never had come in contact with sufficiently before, and how embarrassing it was to them—honest employees—who wished to do a fair day's work and to uphold the best traditions of our craft. And remember that this condition was imposed upon them through no fault of their own. Should a condition such as that exist? No, the local unions of the continent should make some endeavor to overcome it.

The introduction of the typesetting machine has changed the condition in the composing room greatly. I may say in some portions of our business, such as pamphlets, reports, etc., a revolution has taken place in the book and job office, as well as in the advertising departments of the daily newspapers. This, in its turn, has made a demand for the all-round man in both the newspaper and job rooms, until to-day I venture the assertion that the just-mentioned class of printer is the scarcest of all. The printer who can impose a form, set a neat job and ads., and employ the product of the machine to the best advantage, is the man of to-day and of the future. A fair knowledge of the blending of colors, the contrast of white and black, the size and quality of paper, imposition by the foot rule system, punctuation, the spelling of what

is known as "tricky" words, could all be imparted to the membership at a very trifling cost.

A blackboard and a lecture on any of the above subjects (selected at random), could impart a great amount of knowledge to the receptive mind. I am sure that there is not a town in the whole jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union where the men could not be found who would be willing and glad to help their fellow members along the different roads. It is done in other parts of the world, why can not it be accomplished in North America?

Would it benefit the organization as a body if we were to help our less fortunate brothers along some of the lines here suggested; would it not ensure to the membership the proud position that it now holds of having the best printers within itself? In discussing and considering this question of technical education of those who have never had the opportunity to acquire the details of the composing room as they exist to-day in both branches of the business, we must not forget that the very foundation of the knowledge of the old-time thorough workman—the setting of type by hand—is fast disappearing, and this hustling commercial dollar-stricken age will not wait for the man of to-day to acquire what his elder brother learned at the case.

That the local unions should do something along these lines, and not leave it to others, will admit of no argument. It must be done and accomplished by union printers and through union printers. The work of the composing room is our business. To no one else can we depute it. It is absolutely ours. The talk of running another man's business will not hold. It is ours; we learned it, and must control it. It gives us our daily sustenance; therefore, wherever the conditions are similar to that here described, union men must be up and doing, or probably others will be doing it for them.



Nazara Falls from Prospect Park



In our advertisement pages will be found particulars of the Caxton Platen and Swift Platen presses, both of British manufacture, and both of which are worthy the special attention of every up-to-date printer. They are claimed to be the finest presses of their class on the market, and, from the illustrations, the build of the machines is certainly perfect.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

By P. M. DRAPER



on The Hunter

THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS of Canada owes its inception to the forethought, the wisdom and the active initiative of the organized labor elements of Toronto, exercised through the Central Trades Assembly, the prototype of the present District Trades and Labor Council of that centre of patience, perseverance and unflinching adhesion to sound trade unionism and the cause of *all* who work for wages.

In 1873—32 years ago—the Trades Assembly of the city of Toronto issued a call for the holding of a convention of representatives of the trades unions of the country. The appeal was well responded to throughout Ontario, and on the 23rd of September of that year the first organized Labor Congress of Canada began its sessions in the Trades Assembly Hall in Toronto, there being forty-three delegates in attendance. These delegates represented trade organizations in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Seaforth, Bowmanville and Cobourg, all in Ontario.

That the “labor men,” who met for the first time in Toronto in 1873, were fully seized of the needs of the time is evidenced by the nature and scope of the subjects upon which the congress went upon record on that occasion, and among the principal of these were resolutions in favor of a law against the employment of children of ten years of age in factories, mills and other manufacturing establishments where machinery is used; the enactment of an equitable and just lien law; arbitration in labor disputes; a Saturday half-holiday; a regular system of labor organization throughout the dominion; a more stringent apprentice law; the appeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act; the abrogation of the contract system in connection with the dominion and provincial prisons; a nine-hour working day, and the creation of a bureau of laws and statistics. Resolutions condemning overtime work and imported and cheap labor (labor imported under contract), were also concurred in.

The Canadian Labor Union met at Ottawa (the capital of the Dominion), in 1874, and through the courtesy of the premier—then the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald,—held its three days’ session in room 16 of the house of commons, and during which it changed the title to that of “The Canadian Labor Congress.”

The 3rd of August, 1875, found the congress meeting in the city of St. Catharines. This session also lasted three days, and the subjects dealt with were mainly those which had engrossed the attention of the Toronto and Ottawa conventions of 1873 and 1874.

Although the city of Toronto was chosen as the meeting place for 1876, there was no session held that year, nor until seven years afterwards. An epoch of industrial depression was severely in evidence during these years, and all forms of labor organization suffered more or less as a consequence—even the Toronto Trades Assembly became dormant. In 1881, however, the International Typographical Union held its annual session in the “Queen City” of Toronto. Taking advantage of the occasion, the “stalwarts” of that municipality called a public meeting of workingmen, and at which the most prominent and



P. M. DRAPER

most eloquent speakers were delegates to the International Typographical Union Convention. The result was as anticipated, and the Toronto Trades Council was ushered into existence, and has continued doing admirable work ever since.

Despite the fact that "The Canadian Labor Congress" had not held a session since 1875, its usefulness within the scope of its constitution had not been lost sight of, and its resuscitation was merely a matter of time. Consequently, it was no matter of surprise—indeed it was looked for—when Toronto Trades and Labor Council, with Mr. Chas. March as president, assumed the responsibility of issuing a call for a Trades and Labor Congress in that city in December, 1883. On this occasion some forty-five delegates were in attendance, and Mr. March was elected president. He was also president of the subsequent congresses of 1886 and 1887. The principal subjects which called for resolutions at the congress meeting in 1883, were the organization of trades councils, extension of magistrates' powers respecting employees' wages, the Insolvency Act, cumulative vote, land grants, tax exemptions, government aid to colleges, abolition of piece-work, board of arbitration in labor disputes, organization of female labor, bureau of labor statistics, the temperance question, Torrens' system of land transfer, Employers' Liability Act, and factory inspection. The congress adjourned, subject to call again by the Trades and Labor Council of Toronto.

In 1886, Toronto Trades and Labor Council deemed the time opportune, and again summoned a meeting of the congress, to begin on the 14th September of that year. This was the first congress at which any other province but Ontario was represented, the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, being honored in the person of R. H. Leahy, who represented Local Assembly No. 4003, K. of L., of that city. There were no less than one hundred and nine delegates at this congress in 1886. Among the principal subjects considered and passed upon at the 1886 congress, were labor representation in parliament and in the legislatures of the different provinces, manhood suffrage, property qualification for aldermen, amendments to the Municipal Act, the publication of assessment lists in cities and towns, the raising of the exemption of income tax from \$400 to \$800, the better enforcement of existing factory laws, and the abolition of the senate branch of the parliament of Canada. A resolution was also concurred in, "that it is the duty of the government to enact a law to regulate the hours of all workers in the employment of the state, as well as the hours of those employed by all public bodies and companies and others obtaining contracts or concessions from parliament, and that eight hours be the maximum time of the working day in such cases." At this session the name of the body was changed to that of "The Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada." Subsequently, at the congress held in London in 1895, the title was once more changed, this time to "The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada," which it still retains.

Every year since 1886 the congress has held its annual session regularly, and widened its scope of deliberation and action as the exigencies of time required.

So as to be in full accord with both the British Trades Congress and the American Federation of Labor, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, at its annual session in

Berlin in 1902, expunged the word "compulsory" and substituted the word "voluntary" in clause 13 of its platform of principles. As a consequence, the clause is now as follows: "13. Voluntary arbitration of labor disputes."



Being an acknowledged necessity, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has come to stay, and its future usefulness and power for good will be in proportion to the confidence reposed in it, the widespread unity behind it, and the willing and steadfast support

accorded it. Granted these essential adjuncts, there can be no doubt but that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will always be found a vigilant and valiant "sentinel on the tower," watching over and safeguarding the rights and the interests of the working people of the whole Dominion.

THE UNION PRINTERS' HOME

By DAVID HASTINGS



Scenic view from Park

our union proposes to care for every deserving holder of its card, is an asset we cannot afford to be without. It is an effective answer to the sneers of our enemies who charge that we are banded together solely for the selfish purpose of securing higher wages and shorter hours at the expense of those by whom we are employed. The trade union that in fifteen years has devoted over half a million dollars to the erection and support of such a home, and is increasing every year its outlay for the same purpose, has no need to enter into any elaborate defence against such attacks.

It is now a little more than thirteen years since the home was completed and dedicated. The dedication ceremony was held on May 12th, 1892, that date being selected because it was the anniversary of the birthday of George W. Childs, who six years before had joined with A. J. Drexel in a gift of \$10,000 to the International Typographical Union. No conditions were attached to that gift, but it was unanimously agreed that it should be devoted to some purpose apart from those to which the ordinary revenues of the union were assigned. Contributions, assessments and interest had added nearly \$70,000 to the original donation before the home was ready for the reception of inmates. Its location at Colorado Springs, Colorado, was due to the acceptance in 1889 of the offer by the board of trade of that city of eighty acres of land about a mile east of the municipality, a spot unrivaled for salubrity and close to Pike's Peak and other scenic wonders for which that part of the state is famous. The home in 1892 and for six years thereafter consisted of one large building, of white lava stone with red sandstone trimmings, 144 feet by 44 feet, with a wing in rear of the north end 20 by 40 feet. The necessity for a separate building for the proper care and treatment of the large number of inmates who are sick, particularly those suffering from lung diseases, led to the erection in 1898 of the hospital annex. In 1900

IN THE MAINTENANCE by the International Typographical Union of a home in which every member of the craft organization is a part owner, and which, when incapacitated by age, infirmity or illness, he may enter as a right and not as the recipient of charity, is seen a unique development of the labor movement on this continent, and one of which union printers are justly proud. It may be true, as some of its critics have alleged, that the same amount of money and effort turned into other channels would have helped a larger proportion of the membership, but the institution itself, as a notification to all the world that



DAVID HASTINGS

a laundry and heating plant and a cottage for the superintendent and his family were added, nearly \$30,000 being spent on these additions to the original handsome and commodious structure. The expenditure on buildings and furnishings up to May 31st, 1904,

was \$107,838.53, and on maintenance during the same period \$393,038.87, a total of \$500,877.40, which has since been increased by more than \$60,000.

The management of the Union Printers' Home is supervised by a board of trustees, and it is proper to note here that Toronto Union, No. 91, was represented on the first board by W. H. Parr, who is still an active member of the union. The members of the present board of trustees are James M. Lynch, president; John W. Bramwood, secretary-treasurer; Thomas McCaffrey, L. C. Shepard, H. H. Rogers, W. J. White and Thomas F. Crowley. Much of the credit for



Map of the Union Printers' Home

the successful conduct of the home affairs is due to the superintendent, Charles Deacon, and to the matron, his wife. Naturally, the members of the board of trustees, who meet at the home only once a year, have to trust a great deal to the judgment and ability of Mr. and Mrs. Deacon, supplemented by the advice and assistance of the resident trustee, Thomas McCaffrey, who devotes a great deal of time and attention to the affairs of the institution. The comparative absence of friction and the small number of complaints received testify to the efficiency of those responsible for the proper maintenance of the home and the care and comfort of its inmates.

With more than 130 printers constantly within their walls, the accommodation of the buildings has been taxed to the limit, and the proposal to have the memorial to the late Congressman Amos J. Cummings take the shape of a permanent addition, at a cost of \$20,000 or more, met with general favor. The plan approved of will provide a handsome library hall, in which Mrs. Cummings has expressed her willingness to place her husband's valuable collection of books, and will also afford room for some of those who are anxious to enter the home, but cannot now be admitted. To meet the expense of this memorial addition, the membership has been asked for voluntary contributions of fifty cents each, which will suffice to erect and furnish the proposed extension. The ordinary expense of the home is met by the payment to the board of trustees of ten cents per month of the per capita collected by the International Typographical Union, so that "each union" printer pays \$1.20 a year toward the cost of maintaining the institution.

Such, in brief, is the Union Printers' Home. It is not claimed that it is perfect, or that its usefulness might not be extended in many ways, and the number who share in its bounty greatly increased; but this may be said with truth: The doors of the Union Printers' Home are open, without charge, to every member of the International Typographical Union who has paid dues and assessments



Residence of Amos J. Cummings

and are worthy applicants. They may remain as long as there is room, nor will the inmates be made to feel that they are dependent on the charity of their fellows while there.



COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS



COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

REMINISCENCES OF AN EX-DELEGATE

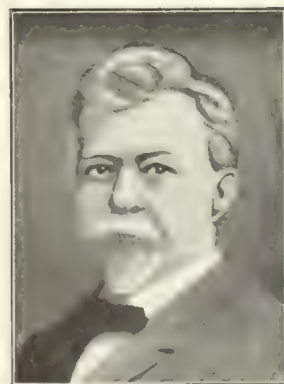
By JOHN McVICAR



THE SOUVENIR COMMITTEE has requested me to write of "Ex-Delegates," with the idea that I can say something interesting about some of the old-time delegates to the parent organization of printers. Having known so many at the various sessions it has been my fortune to attend, makes it impossible to treat the subject in that way. Time juggles greatly with memory, and I might reasonably be charged with making invidious distinctions were I to attempt personal narratives, aside from the probability that tales might be narrated that should not be told out of school. Suffice it to say that in the several hundreds I have known, the full gamut of characteristics has been run again and again, and yet again, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe." But a better lot of men as a whole it would be hard to find.

Ex-Delegates! We have been making them for more than 50 years, and, as far as I have been able to judge, they are on the whole very much like other printers who have not yet reached the goal of delegate, without which they cannot expect to be "ex." While I say they are much like ordinary members as a whole, in proportion to their numbers the percentage of ex-delegates with the principles of unionism "ingrained" is larger than that of ordinary members, and in their ranks are to be found more who have attained distinction outside the printing trade, in business and professional life, as well as in political and official life. I might name some who have attained distinction as physicians, ministers and lawyers, while they are legion, comparatively, who have made their mark as legislators, as well as national, state and municipal officials. And none that I recall have disgraced the positions to which they have been called.

Of course, among the craft generally there are those who stand out equally prominent, but the percentage is not nearly so large. There is good reason for this, when we consider that the men who have been chosen delegates to the National and International Typographical Unions had probably some leading characteristics to cause them to be preferred, hence the ground for the stronger percentage referred to. This was not always the case, however, else the records would not show so many dropped from the rolls of delegates for various offences against the craft. In the old days the "hail fellow well met" too frequently secured the votes to the exclusion of some one more earnest and more competent to represent the local body with credit to it and to himself, and thus also be of greater benefit to the union organization generally. Since the abolition of the "proxy" system at Albany in 1869, when the union became international, I believe there has been improvement in this respect, however. But perhaps you have forgotten that system of making delegates, and, consequently ex-delegates. Carried to excess, it might have been as well to have delegated international legislation to the local union at the point where the session happened to be held, members of which to the number of three in each case could secure



JOHN McVICAR

"proxies" from some small and far-off subordinate union to represent it as delegate in the convention. I remember that at the session of 1867 in Memphis we had one proxy who was well nigh irrepressible, and talked on every subject that came before the convention, whether he had anything to say or not. He was a native of the Emerald Isle, named Mullins, and held a "proxy" to represent Raleigh, N.C. It finally remained for a temporary ~~presiding officer~~ W. W. Mayberry, of Philadelphia to squelch him, which he did by rapping him to order, and declaring that "we have had enough 'mullenstalks' for the entire session, and they'll have to give way to the Mayberries." Another instance of the iniquitous "proxy" system we had at Albany in 1869, where I was the only delegate from Michigan who was a member of the union he represented (Detroit), while the small union at Jackson, Mich., was represented by three "proxies" in the convention, one of whom was a leading officer who had not been returned by his own union. That was the last, however, and the International Union started out without "proxies," and so continues.

That grand achievement, the "Home" at Colorado Springs, was founded, built and started on its career under the charge of ex-delegates, its first officers and board of trustees (the latter with but one or two exceptions) being from their number—men who had been delegates two to twenty years prior to the organization at Atlanta in 1890. August Donath, of Washington, D.C., first president of the board, I first met at the Boston session of 1875, and he has ever since filled a high place in my esteem. Edward T. Plank, then president of the I. T. U., and a trustee (now dead), whose first delegateship dates back to 1873, was a credit to the craft, and one of the most just men it was ever my good fortune to know. W. S. McClevey, whom we have still with us, first a delegate in 1887, was chosen secretary; but the first vice-president, John D. Vaughan, whose delegateship dated back to 1874, and the veteran treasurer, James J. Dailey, back to 1870, have both crossed the dark river. Then there were Columbus Hall, Frank Pelton, Will Lambert, Wm. H. Parr and William Aimison, all ex-delegates, with George W. Morgan, a delegate that year, and our lamented Amos J. Cummings—all deserving of the thanks of the great body of union printers. But I must not dwell.

Possibly the ex-delegate holding the leading official position to-day—at least, so far as I know—is J. H. Gallinger, who represented Cincinnati union at the session of 1860, held at Nashville, Tenn. He later returned to the east, studied and for a time practiced medicine, then dropped into politics, and as a friend recently said to me in Washington, as we sat in the U. S. senate gallery, "Gallinger has been mixing pills and politics ever since." He is one of the two U. S. senators from New Hampshire, and now is chairman of the senate committee in district of Columbia—practically "mayor of Washington." Besides the late Amos J. Cummings, a congressman from New York city, we had ex-delegate and ex-president John M. Farquhar in congress for two terms from the Buffalo district of New York. As another U. S. national officer we had ex-delegate and ex-president John H. Oberly as a United States civil service commissioner. In the state legislatures the representation of I. T. U. ex-delegates has been large, and I understand the Canadian parliamentary bodies have been honored by some as members. We have had them as heads of police departments and houses of correction, also of many other municipal departments, from mayor down, where intelligence and executive ability were required.

It should be the aim of every union member to so study his craft that he may be of general use to it in addition to his mere ability to earn a livelihood thereat. By this course of action he will be in line to become an ex-delegate some day. It is 38 years since I was



A View of Stone Lake

first a delegate, and I remember how proud I was of the distinction conferred upon me; and to-day there is nothing in my life record that I am more proud of than my record as a union printer, delegate and ex-delegate. To meet men to-day with whom one has sat in I. T. U. sessions of years that are gone is like the meeting of old soldier veterans after years of separation—there's a special affection or warm spot in the heart of each one for the other.

As I said, we have been making ex-delegates for more than 50 years—really 54 years, but Canada has only participated in the manufacture for 36 years, or two-thirds of the 54. I recall Peter A. Crosby of Montreal, and John Ginn (since dead) of Toronto, as at the birth of the International Typographical Union, and the list of “exes” furnished by Canada has since grown proportionately with the general membership. Toronto will have opportunity this year to note the growth of the organization, the first session of the I. T. U. in Ontario having been held in Toronto in 1881, with 61 delegates present, representing 42 subordinate unions. I look to see this quadrupled this year.

Since organization in 1850 to date, covering the National (U. S.) and the International (U. S. and Canada) Typographical Unions, there have been 33 different presidents—15 of the National, and 18 of the International. Of the latter, three have been Canadians—counting myself as the first (though I hailed from Detroit), in 1876; John Armstrong, of Toronto, the youngest president of all, in 1878, and Wm. B. Prescott, of Toronto, in 1891—a liberal percentage of honors on the whole.

Hoping to be present as a spectator in Toronto this year, and to meet many “exes” as well as the delegates.



View of the I. T. U. House, Toronto, 1891.



EX-DELEGATES DAY AT HAMILTON

Sketch of the Early History of No. 91

By JOHN ARMSTRONG



HAT a few retrospective references of the origin and progress of our union may prove of much interest at this time, on the eve of the fifty-first convention of our International body, which assembles in this city next August, there can be no doubt.

Toronto Typographical Union may feel justly proud of her early history. It is one of the oldest trades unions on the continent. Seventy-three years ago twenty-four journeymen printers, principally of English origin, considered the propriety of forming a society to protect their own interests. The reasons which led them to this determination may be best given in their own language, which is the first preamble on record :

"Owing to the many innovations which have been made upon the long-established usages of the professors of the art of printing, and those of a kind highly detrimental to their interests, it is deemed expedient by the journeymen printers of York that they should form themselves into a body, similar to societies in other parts of the world, in order to obtain that honorable station and respectability that belongs to the profession."

Accordingly, a meeting was called by Mr. J. H. Lawrence on the 12th day of October, 1832, at the York Hotel, when W. A. C. Myers was called to the chair, and stated the object for which the meeting was called. A resolution was unanimously passed that the printers of the town of York form themselves into a society. At the same meeting a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. In due time the committee submitted their report, which "tended to the mutual benefit of the employers and employed."

In the course of a few months, the members having become better acquainted with matters somewhat important for the good government of the society, a revision of the original constitution on broader principles became necessary. To show how strict the society was in those early and eventful days, a few sections of the revised constitution may be of interest to the craft, and organized labor generally, of the present day, viz. :—

SEC. 1. That this society, having for its object the mutual interest of the employer and employed, it is therefore binding on the said members to use their utmost endeavours to effect the same.

SEC. 4. That when a journeyman printer is allowed by a majority of the members to join this society, he shall, before he be considered a member of the society, pay the initiation fee of five shillings, Halifax currency, and sign his name to the constitution.

SEC. 6. That no member of this society shall engage in any printing establishment in this town at prices beneath those stipulated by the society, viz., £1 15s. per week.

SEC. 7. That each and every member of this society shall receive his stipulated salary, as aforesaid, weekly. In default thereof the said member or members shall leave the said office, and shall receive the sum of ten shillings per week for three weeks.

SEC. 8. That when any member shall work over the usual number of hours (ten) per day, he shall receive ten pence per hour for such extra service.



BLACK MONUMENT

Section. That the practice of having a number of apprentices in the different establishments must be discontinued; and, in consequence, it is deemed necessary by this society that no member shall consent to work in any office where more than two are employed.

The last clause of the constitution read: "In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in the presence of each other." Thus came into existence the York Typographical Society, with Daniel Barncroft its first president. This gentleman was the grandfather of Hon. Mr. Barncroft, who, at one time, represented the United States at the Court of St. James. Great interest seems to have been manifested in the welfare of the infant society, which continued to be prosperous, and meetings were regularly held. It is surprising how full and correct the minutes were kept, every necessary detail being recorded. Dues were 1s. 3d. per month. At the meeting on the 2nd of May, 1833, a committee of three was appointed to draft an address of thanks to Mr. Joseph H. Lawrence, the founder of York Typographical Society, "who is hourly expected in town, as a testimony of the respect we owe him." The first reciprocity in cards was from a fellow-craftsman named Baird. He deposited one from Cork Typographical Society, but, having failed to procure work, he received 17s. 6d. to take him to the United States. Robert Wilson Clindinning, one of Toronto's oldest and most respected printers, joined the society on 5th September, 1833. Mr. Clindinning died in Toronto only a few years ago. The coming celebration of the first anniversary of the society was looked forward to with much anxiety. It took place on the 15th of October, 1833. The company assembled at 6 p.m. at the Ontario house. The members present were: Messrs. J. H. Lawrence, president; John Robertson, J. Jones, T. Jordan, C. Parks, L. Webster, Jas. Lumsden, J. Hartman, W. A. C. Myers, P. Howard, R. W. Clindinning, and senior apprentices. The guests present were: Robt. Staunton, Esq., printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty; William Lyon Mackenzie, Esq., proprietor of the "Colonial Advocate;" Geo. Gurnett, Esq., proprietor of the "Courier;" Mr. G. P. Bull, master printer; Mr. G. Watson, printer, and Mr. T. McMurray (friend). Messrs. Collins, proprietor of "Freeman;" King, proprietor of "Correspondent," and Coates, master printer, sent letters of apology. After the cloth was removed, the records state: The president proposed the following toasts in due succession: The King, four-times-four; the Queen and Royal Family, three-times-three; His Majesty's Ministers, three-times-three; Sir John Colborne, three-times-three; Lady Colborne, and the "diamond forms" of U. C. After the standard toasts, the president said the following toasts, he thought, would be received with greater warmth if given by one of the heads of establishments, and requested the favor from Mr. Gurnett. Mr. Gurnett, afterwards police magistrate of Toronto for many years, politely declined in support of Mr. Mackenzie, as being the senior master printer in York present. Mr. Wm. L. Mackenzie was first mayor of Toronto. He is more familiarly known as the head of the parliamentary struggle for responsible government in 1837 (generally called, Mackenzie's Rebellion). It is said, Mr. Mackenzie delivered "a long and appropriate speech." In the course of his remarks he made use of the following language:



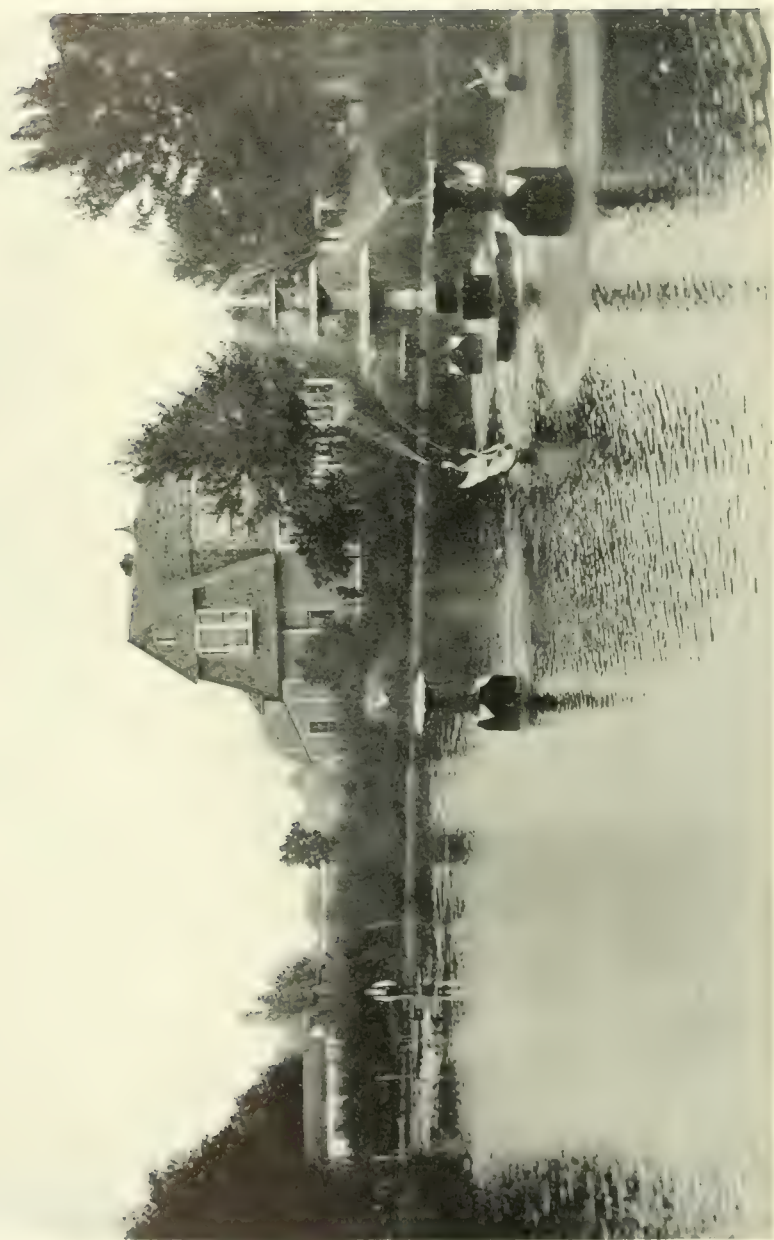
MILTON BROWN

"I am a printer, and I am a printer, but he did not attend one under such feelings of mingled pleasure and satisfaction. When he first embarked in newspaper making there were only a few offices in the province, but now they were increasing so fast and conducted with such respectability that he could not see where such pleasing prospects would end. . . . He confessed when he first heard of the formation of the society, he was induced to oppose, what in his opinion, were arbitrary means; but since he had investigated the principles of the constitution, he could find nothing that savored of exclusive privileges—but on the contrary, arrangements that would secure respectability to journeymen without interfering with the rights of the masters. . . . To the editorial corps this anniversary was a resting-place, a sort of mutual growth where the transient, unkindly feelings that sometimes arise out of party politics were forgotten."

Mr. Mackenzie, in an affable style, gave the toast, "The York Typographical Society—may the Association ever remain in 'register,' and its members without 'picks' always sustain clean proofs." To the toast of "the proprietors of printing establishments in York—may their 'forms' be the 'bearers' of 'braces' towards each other, and long may their 'banks' present tokens of 'signatures,' four-times-four." Mr. Staunton made a happy reply.

Mr. Gurnett said, although not a printer, he considered himself somewhat allied to it, and the Society would always receive his warmest support. He would take the liberty in proposing "The health of Mr. Webster, the oldest pressman in York." Then followed the toast of "The Press," "Our brethren of the type throughout the world," "Printing" and "York"—may the 'form' of government under which it is 'locked up' never be 'battered' or 'squabbled' by ill-judged measures." Many volunteer toasts were proposed and heartily responded to with impromptu speeches. The last toast of the evening was neatly arranged, and included all the newspapers of the town, viz:—"May every 'Courier' be a 'Guardian' and 'Advocate' of 'Freemen' and when they have finished their 'Patriotic' 'Correspondence' may they be 'Gazetted' in Heaven."

Many printers from outside towns and the United States joined the York Society. On December 5th, 1833, Messrs. Barncroft, Lumsden and Robertson were appointed a committee to revise the constitution, and on the 25th of March, 1834, the new constitution was presented and the name was changed to Toronto Typographers' Society. In those days the apprentice question was strictly looked after, as the records show that on the 6th October, 1834, a committee was formed to draft a petition to the Legislature for the better regulation of the taking of apprentices to the Art of Printing. Members were severely disciplined for withdrawing from any office in an improper manner, or discharged for misconduct. The second offence called for a fine of £1, and third offence was "refused the countenance of the Society." In 1836 a closer connection was made through correspondence with the societies in Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and Albany, U.S., and with Montreal and Quebec in the lower province. About this time political feeling ran high, and the printers took sides accordingly. Finally the Mackenzie Rebellion broke out with all the intensity of a civil war in 1837. This event was the means of closing up the society, the last meeting being held on the 10th October, 1836. After eight years the society was reorganized. February, 1844, saw the Toronto Typographical Society launched forth with all the spirit and energy which printers are capable of displaying when once united action is undertaken. This memorable meeting was held in the Mansion House, Newgate street, and elected the following officers: Daniel Bancroft, president; John Jones, vice-president; R. W. Clindinning, secretary; A. M. Jackson, treasurer; Messrs. Thos. Cuttle, Jas. Lumsden and A. A. Riddell, standing committee. Beyond the ordinary routine business no serious friction happened between the printers and their employers for many years. Slight differences on the apprentice question occasionally arose, but were amicably adjusted. Their annual banquets were looked forward to with much pleasure. The enthusiasm displayed at these features caused a warm fellowship to exist, and mellow, if any, the "crotchets" of the past year. It is impossible, in the space allotted to this subject, to give even a sketch of the many interesting incidents during the past fifty years. The first strike of any note occurred in 1854, on the scale of wages. The union gained the advanced rate in all offices but one, after a long struggle. Connection was made with the National Union of the United States in May, 1866, and the International Typographical Union in 1869. The great struggle for the shorter hours of labor spread over the province of Ontario in 1872. After negotiating with employers for many weeks without satisfactory results, old 91 took the initiative, and fought to a successful issue the "nine-hour movement." Employers of various industries took an active part in opposing this step of reform. After a desperate struggle of seventeen weeks, wherein twenty-five printers were arrested under the Conspiracy Act, victory perched upon our banner. Thousands of workingmen and women are enjoying the Saturday afternoons as a result of that memorable effort on the part of the printers.



THE LAGOON, CENTRE ISLAND PARK



MRS. ED. D. DONNELL, CINCINNATI, O.
Secretary International Woman's Auxiliary

LABOR LAWS OF CANADA

By D. J. O'DONOGHUE



THE ASSERTION is beyond successful contradiction or refutation, that nearly if not every law in this country—be it a Dominion or a Provincial enactment—in the interest or for the protection of the wage-earning elements of Canada, primarily owes its existence to the agitation and efforts of organized labor. Speaking generally, the laws of this character which find place among the statutes of the country are essentially worthy of commendation, but they are not as well known to, or taken advantage of by, those for whose welfare they were enacted as should be the case. It may be parenthetically added, also, that these laws have not always been administered according to their intent or to the satisfaction of those in whose interest or for whose protection they were, at least ostensibly, enacted. Within the last few years, however, a marked change has manifested itself in the first particular, and nowadays it is no uncommon thing to find organized working people in the courts challenging the correctness of the old-time prevalent assumption that all laws were only for the benefit of “the other people.” There is reason to hope that this

tactical determination on the part of “labor men” may be the means of causing even judges to soar above the average plane of that cult, and devote more attention than has been given in the past to the *intent* of the labor laws of Canada and the study of the polity and ethics of trades unionism. There is ample room for this, too, for instances are not wanting where the Bench did not scruple in displaying “the iron hand in the *iron* glove” to the detriment of the workers’ side of a case.

Space does not permit an enumeration or an elaboration of the salient provisions of such laws as are of direct class-interest to the wage-earners of the Dominion, and which have been enacted by the parliament of Canada since confederation in 1867. Among the most noteworthy of these laws themselves, however, may be mentioned the act legalizing trades unions, 1872; the criminal law amendment act—because of the trades unions act—1875; an act respecting the payment of seamen’s wages, 1873; the Chinese immigration acts, 1887, 1892, 1900, 1902 and 1903 the last-named act raised the poll-tax upon every Chinese immigrant into Canada to \$500; an act to establish a bureau of labor statistics—which was not established—1891; an act declaring “Labor Day” a legal holiday, 1893; the alien labor act, 1897—amended



in 1901; resolution of the house of commons—apparently tantamount to a law—respecting the payment of fair wages on public contract work, as well as on all works aided by grants of Dominion public funds—such as bonused railways, etc.*; an act to aid in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes—"Conciliation Act," 1900; an act creating the department of labor, 1901, and the railway labor disputes act, 1903. Besides these laws just mentioned, there have been, in recent years, several amendments to the railway act, with a view to securing the greater safety of employees. Added to this it may be remarked that since 1896 the government has, at different times, appointed royal commissions to enquire into and report upon various topics of interest to working people in Canada, and among which may be noted the circumstances under which two men met their deaths in the building of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, the immigration of Chinese and Japanese, the employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, the fraudulent practices of employment in the city of Montreal, and the bringing of Italian laborers to Canada to compete with Canadian workmen.

As an outcome of the resolution of the house of commons in July, 1900, a "fair wages" system has been instituted by the government, and as this "new departure" is unmatched in any other country, it is not out of place to briefly outline some of its salient advantages. In the first place it is the means of securing a fair day's pay for a fair day's work to workmen employed



on public contract work for the Dominion, as well as upon like work when performed directly for the government itself. Sub-letting of public contracts is prohibited, and this puts a check upon "sweating" in contracts for the making of uniforms of soldiers and post office letter carriers, etc., while conditions are inserted requiring that the work shall be performed under proper sanitary regulations; that not less than a certain (or current) wage shall be paid the men or women engaged on the work, and that the hours of work shall not be excessive. Not only are the workers in the clothing trades protected, but the "fair wages" system is extended to all branches of government contract

work and work undertaken by the government itself, and also to all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds. These schedules of current wages in the localities "where the work is carried out"—that is, where the work to which the contract applies is executed—are prepared by the "fair wages officers" of the department of labor and are inserted, and so become specifications of the respective contracts. These schedules specify in plain figures and words what minimum wages shall be paid the several classes of workmen required or that may be employed upon the work to which the contract applies, and the hours which are to be worked by each class. In the event of contractors evading or attempting to evade payment of wages set out in the schedule, and on complaint on the part of the men and subsequent investigation and concurrence by the fair wages officers, the contractor is notified to comply with the terms of his contract. Failing in this within a reasonable and usually specified time, the department which awarded the contract makes payment to the workmen and charges the amount to the account of

* *House of Commons Report*, "That all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses in the carrying out of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of fair wages, as generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto."

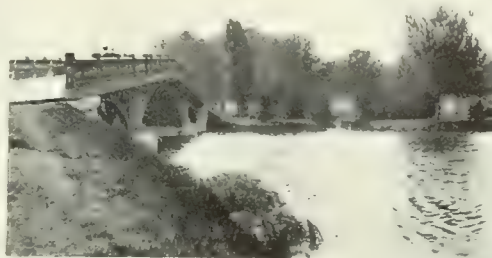
"It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds."

the contractor involved. Independently of all the advantages provided and secured by the resolution of the house of commons in this particular regard, the system saves the workman the expense (however small), and loss of time incidental to legal proceedings necessary to secure the payment of wages overdue and unpaid.

The chronology, the number and the scope of the "labor laws" to be found among the statutes of the several provinces of the Dominion, may be accepted as a fair measure of the origin, the activity, the agitation, the perseverance, and the advanced intelligence of trades unionism in Canada, and in the vanguard of which the typographical union has been and is always found.

In the organized labor movement in Canada, the province of Ontario undoubtedly holds first place, and in no phase more strikingly than in the matter of laws in the interest and for the protection of its wage-earning elements. While these laws are a striking evidence of the existence in Ontario of a progressive and enlightened public opinion, and a desire for fair dealing towards those upon whom, in so large a measure, the national happiness and prosperity depend, they are also a tribute to the broad grasp, the untiring vigilance and the ceaseless assiduity of the trades and labor council of the city of Toronto ever since 1873, seconded, intermittently, by the efforts of the central labor organizations of the sister cities of Hamilton, London, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Windsor, Stratford, Brantford, Guelph and Brockville, as well as by the efforts of the individual trade and labor organizations in the minor centres throughout the province.

A mere citing of even the titles of some of the more important of the Ontario laws just referred to will sustain the assertion made in the first instance as well as bear testimony to the correctness of the second statement. In sequence the statutes are as follows: an act respecting apprentices and minors, 1871—amended in 1874; an act respecting mechanics and wage-earners' liens, 1873—amended 1874, 1878, 1882, 1884, 1887, 1890, 1896, 1897, 1900; an act respecting master and servant, 1873—amended 1891 so as to prevent workmen contracting out of the law; an act respecting innkeepers, 1874; an act respecting threshing machines, 1874; an act respecting wages, 1874, which provides that the wages or salary due to a laborer, mechanic or servant, shall not be liable to seizure, or attachment, or garnishment for debt, unless the sum due him exceeds \$25, and then only for the amount of such excess; an act respecting the safety of railway employees, 1881; an act respecting accidents to employees on railways, 1881; an act to establish a bureau of statistics, 1882—amended in 1900, so as to establish a bureau of labor; an act respecting pawnbrokers, 1884; an act for the protection of persons employed in factories, 1884—amended 1900, 1904; an act to secure compensation for workmen in certain cases, 1886—amended in 1887, 1893, 1896, 1899; an act respecting wages by the day, by the week, by the job or piece, or otherwise, 1888—amended 1897; an act respecting the Lord's Day observance, 1888—amended 1889, 1897; an act respecting shops and places other than factories, 1888—amended 1889, 1897, 1900, 1901; an act to regulate the means of egress from public buildings, 1888; an act respecting councils of conciliation and of arbitration for settling industrial disputes, 1890—amended 1894, 1900; an act respecting the woodman's lien for wages, 1901—amended 1894, 1896, 1897, 1899; an act respecting mines and miners, 1892; an act respecting matters under municipal act, 1892—amended 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1898; an act respecting insurance by trades unions, 1892—amended 1897; an act



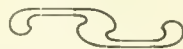
BRIDGE AT ISLAND PARK

respecting schools for artisans, 1802—amended 1895; an act respecting liens for wages on street railways, 1895; an act to secure wages for labor performed on construction of public works, 1896—amended 1897; an act respecting bakeshops, 1896; an act respecting liability of directors of companies for wages, 1896; an act respecting the liability of mining companies for wages, 1896; an act respecting technical schools, 1897; an act respecting the immigration of children, 1897; and an act respecting wages and the estates of deceased persons, 1897.

Mr. A. W. Wright, a well-known Canadian and a commissioner appointed by the government of Canada *in 1895* to enquire into the existence or otherwise of the "sweating" system in the Dominion, while a member of the executive board of the Knights of Labor of America, writing at the time from Philadelphia, Pa., voluntarily, and evidently with pride, took occasion to say: "While there is still a good deal of legislation which we labor cranks think should be enacted, I am free to say that Ontario has not much to learn from any state in the Union in this respect, and is immeasurably in advance of most of them." Any impartial judge may use like language *to-day* in reference to the same subject.

Did space permit it would be an agreeable task to enumerate the laws which have been enacted and the years of their enactment in each of the other Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the interest and for the protection of their working people. It may be remarked, however, in passing, that, except as to laws in reference to special callings, the laws of these Provinces, in so far as they have an existence at all, are either transcript of or modeled on the plan of similiar laws in the Province of Ontario.

In view of past experience, and despite petty bickerings and the malign influence of self-aggrandizement seekers—those who would seek office and financial emolument (and there are such people in the ranks of organized labor as well as in other lines of life) at the expense of the best interests of the rank and file of the wage-earners of America, and Canada in particular,—there appears no good reason why, with unity and perseverance on the part of the toilers, the progress of the future may not overshadow the progress of the past. Whether or not this will be the case is an unsolved problem, but certain it is that if those who lead *to-day* are as sincere, as energetic and as disinterested as their prototypes, the result cannot fail of continued advantage to those who earn their bread in the sweat of the brow.



We have received from the Tubbs Mfg. Co., of Ludington, Mich., two catalogues of the goods of their manufacture—number 4, of printers' wood goods; number 5, of wood type, rule, borders, ornaments, etc. The furniture catalogue is one of the finest specimens of printing art ever issued by any concern; the design, illustrations, composition and presswork are models of exactness. The wood type catalogue shows an extensive assortment of type faces, and is one of the most complete catalogues of its kind ever issued. The Tubbs Mfg. Co. has, *to-day*, one of the best equipped factories in the world for the manufacture of this class of material. Every machine installed is the latest and best type of woodworking machine that could be purchased. Their cabinets are beautiful, as well as one of the most substantial type cabinets ever placed in a printing office. In steel case slide cabinets they do not use angle steel for runs, but, instead, a flat piece of sixteen gauge steel, and build it into the side of the cabinet, and, by the way, the slides run the entire depth of the cabinet. Each pair is guaranteed to hold over 500 pounds.

Another most important feature that this concern has introduced is an anti-paper bottom case. The bottom of their case is made with a white-rock triple veneer, smoothly dressed, so that it is not necessary to cover it with manilla paper to hide the defects and inferior workmanship. The case slides on the side rail, and all slat nails run clear through the case and are clinched to the bottom. The case is certainly an improvement over cases that have been on the market before.

The expression used by this concern in their advertising matter, "The Tubbs quality is different," is certainly borne out by their goods.



A. E. BREWER



JASE BRAUND



FRED L THERLEY



M. J. CARMODY



B. MCKENNA
PRESIDENT



THOS MORTON
Secretary



JASE E. SHORTT
VICE PRESIDENT



J. G. GALLAGHER
Chairman Ex. Com.

TORONTO'S LABOR TEMPLE

By JAMES SIMPSON



PROMOTED with zeal, opened with promise, and assured of success, Toronto's Labor Temple stands to-day as the headquarters and bulwark of organized labor. The first step towards establishing this home for union men was taken on the 17th of March, 1904, and the opening was marked by a special demonstration of enthusiasm on December 21st, the same year. The price asked for the substantial structure was \$30,000 and on the 6th of July \$5,000 of this amount was paid over to the vendors of the property. In addition to this initial expense improvements were made, costing between \$5,000 and \$6,000. The building is situated in one of the most beautiful and convenient parts of the city, facing the Metropolitan Methodist Church with its spacious grounds, and resting almost under the shadow of the spire of St. Michael's Cathedral. It has a frontage of 50 feet on Church street and the same frontage on Dalhousie street, with a depth of 112 feet. The Church street front has a fine cut stone finish from basement to first floor, and pressed brick from first to third floors. The interior is finished in hardwood trimmings and new maple flooring was laid on the ground and first floors when the alterations were made. Every room from the top floor to the basement is newly painted and decorated, and presents an attractive appearance. The Temple, with its splendid equipment, affords unequaled opportunities from an educational, recreation and organization standpoint, and includes reading room, bowling alleys, billiard room, assembly hall, seven lodge rooms, board room, three committee rooms, a branch of the Sovereign Bank, and accommodation for eleven business agents. Liquor is not allowed in the building, and the sale of cigars is controlled by the Labor Temple Company. The Temple is managed by a board of fifteen directors, elected annually, the officers being president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and associate secretary. The staff of employees consists of a bookkeeper and stenographer, caretaker and his assistant, bowling alley and billiard room attendant, and four pin boys for alleys. There are about 1,500 shareholders in the company and over \$10,000 of the subscribed stock has been paid up. Only unions and their members can become shareholders and an individual shareholder cannot hold more than \$100 of stock. During the first six months of this year the revenue exceeded the expenditure by over \$1,000. Sixty-three unions are meeting in the Temple and the space is inadequate to meet the demands for accommodation. Organizations, as well as individuals, have a financial interest in the Temple, Typographical Union being a shareholder to the extent of \$600. In addition to this amount individual printers hold between 400 and 500 shares, each share representing one dollar. A Printers' Bowling League, embracing the newspaper and job sections of the craft, was organized soon after the Temple was opened, and several successful tournaments were held during the bowling season. As a result of the keen interest taken in this splendid indoor recreation the social relations between members of No. 91 have been much improved and the "fellow-feeling has made us wondrous kind." The purchase of a Labor Temple and its maintenance by organized labor is accepted as an unmistakable evidence of the solidarity of the trades union movement in Toronto and hopes are high for the future.



Woman's Auxiliary to the I. T. U.

By MRS. FRANK A. KENNEDY, of Omaha



WHEN the Woman's Auxiliary to the Typographical Union was first proposed, there were those who thought the idea a woman's "fad," and that it would go the way of all fads—be popular for a time and then fade away and die out from inanition; but the present status of the organization gives the membership good grounds for self-congratulation on the steady progress it has made. This progress it is self-evident is not of a mushroom character; it has been slow in growth and, therefore, in my opinion gives wholesome promise of permanency. The word auxiliary as defined means help, assistance, a force organized as subsidiary help to a main organization of whatever character, hence the Woman's Auxiliary to the Typographical Union stands in the relation of helpers to that organization in any way the work or influence of woman can be profitably applied.

We have seen what the first "Woman's Auxiliary" did for the world and humanity, when Miss Florence Nightingale organized her corps of trained nurses to serve in the English military hospitals of Scutaria during the Crimean war—a service which was so much appreciated that the innovation was adopted by the civilized world. This "Woman's Auxiliary" became a permanent feature in all wars between civilized nations through the convention held in Geneva, Switzerland, and whether that humane "auxiliary" organization was conducted by its much-lamented founder (whose memory is ever blessed) or our own Miss Clara Barton, or Lady Randolph Churchill in South Africa, society the world over pays tribute to the victories won by that "auxiliary" over and amid the barbarism of war.

It has been well said that "peace hath her victories no less than war"; and it is well for us, as an auxiliary to the typographical union, that its ways are paths of peace, save when called on to wage moral war against unjust and unsanitary conditions, where the toilers of both sexes earn their bread in the sweat of their faces, according to the divine decree.

The value of a woman's auxiliary to any particular craft is not to be measured so much by what it has done, or by what still remains for it to do; in making for a higher civilization; in toning down the latent savagery and barbaric instincts which unhappily still find lodgment in the human heart; and suppressing the worst, and in striving to develop men's better side in our social life. These alone are objects worthy of the best efforts of a woman's auxiliary to any union; but there is much more of a specific and practical character within its sphere. Woman, by virtue of her right as purchasing agent for the family and home, can give most potent aid to the union, in making the union label of the trade prime factor in the sale of all manufactured commodities on the market, by insisting that the goods she purchases shall bear the union label of each particular trade engaged in their manufacture, and the exercise of their power and discrimination between unfair and union-made goods, must necessarily have a beneficial effect for the betterment of the workers employed in the making of such goods. While it is difficult under the present system to keep in mind the many devices which characterize the different labels of each trade, one can always ask for the union label on the goods proposed to be purchased, and it is with much satisfaction I learn that the executive board of the American Federation of Labor are contemplating a plan whereby a universal label may be adopted, which in that event would be a great labor-saving machine to all purchasers.

I have noted with much pleasure, through correspondents and the labor press, the great improvement in the social intercourse of the membership in the various branches of our organization, and that the printer and his wife and family have become acquainted with the name of the printer who works in the opposite "alley." This social intermingling of printers and their families must be productive of good to all concerned, and is one of the strongest features in the organization.

Formation of the Woman's Auxiliary

By MRS. ED. D. DONNELL, of Cincinnati



WHEN the fifty-second annual convention of the International Typographical Union shall have completed its labors at Toronto, the Woman's International Auxiliary will have passed the third anniversary of its existence. Although the question of a Woman's International Auxiliary had been before the National Convention of the International Typographical Union at various times, and had received very favorable mention at Birmingham, no united effort on the part of the women had ever been made until the holding of the Golden Jubilee Convention in Cincinnati in 1902.

A short time before this convention, members of Cincinnati Typographical Union, No. 3, suggested to the Cincinnati Auxiliary that it would be fitting if the local organization could be instrumental in forming an International Auxiliary at the same time the local union was celebrating its 50th anniversary.

Acting upon this suggestion, the officers of the Cincinnati Auxiliary issued a call to the auxiliaries then in existence asking that delegates be sent to Cincinnati at the time of the I. T. U. convention to consider the advisability of organizing a Woman's International Auxiliary to the Typographical Union.

The first meeting of the delegates was held in the Burnet House, August 12th. It became apparent at once that there would be some opposition to such an organization being formed, and a still harder fight to secure the endorsement of the I. T. U. convention, without which the organization could not hope to live.

The three days that followed this first meeting are now auxiliary history, and it is not necessary to go into it here. Those who were present remember the brave fight the little band of women put up against rival organizations, International Typographical Union delegates who were opposed to us on principle, and those who were indifferent. The women were finally successful, and, with the endorsement of the convention which was secured August 15th, the Woman's International Auxiliary to the Typographical Union was an assured fact.

The first officers of the International Auxiliary were :—

President, . . . MRS. FRANK A. KENNEDY, Omaha, Neb.
1st Vice-Pres., MRS. H. J. LOSER, Nashville, Tenn.
2nd Vice-Pres., MISS MAY C. CROWLEY, Cincinnati, O.
3rd Vice-Pres., MRS. M. U. J. CROWLEY, Milwaukee, Wis.

4th Vice-Pres., MRS. C. C. HOUSTON, Atlanta, Ga.
Secy.-Treas., . MRS. ED. D. DONNELL, Cincinnati, O.
Chaplain, . . . MRS. HERMAN MATHEIS, Omaha, Neb.
Guide, . . . MRS. JESSIE JOHNSTON, Cincinnati, O.

Of these officers the President and Secretary have been re-elected at each succeeding convention.

To give one an idea of the difficulties which we have encountered in the work of building up the organization to what it is to-day, it is only necessary to state that, in the beginning, the W. I. A. was composed of five local auxiliaries, a total membership of 169, with the munificent sum of \$1.80 in the treasury. To-day, April 1st, 1905, a period covering less than three years, we have affiliated with us 41 auxiliaries, over 1,000 members and sufficient revenue each year to pay our present running expenses.

The growth of our organization the past six months has hardly kept pace in number of auxiliaries added with former years, but what is more encouraging, to me, is the healthy growth, both in membership and interest, of the auxiliaries already affiliated. Only once since our organization have we been called upon to assist the International Typographical Union, and that was in the fight against the Los Angeles Times.

To the officers of the International Typographical Union, and to the delegates to the Toronto convention, we desire to extend greetings, and our assurance, no matter what the new year may bring forth, that the Woman's International Auxiliary, with its hundreds of earnest women, stands ready to assist the printer in every way possible.

CANADA'S HIGH CLASS DRY GOODS STORE



The Robert Simpson Company occupies a handsome modern building on the most convenient corner in Toronto—that of Queen and Yonge streets. It is famous for one of the finest dress goods departments on the continent.

Visitors to the city are cordially invited to make the building their headquarters whilst they remain in town.

You will find at your disposal

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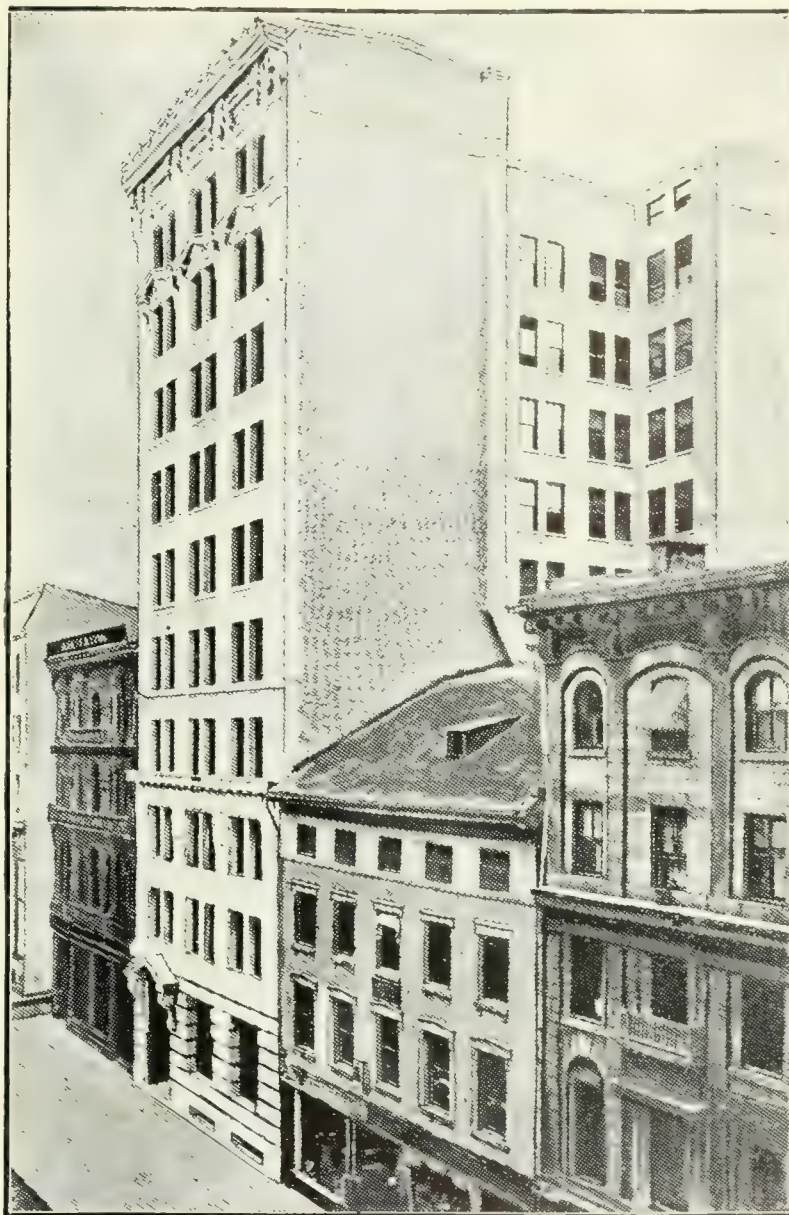
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	1884—W. J. Wilson	1884—Jas. H. Gilmour	W. R. James
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1900	\$1,000,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 6,528,000	\$ 9,177,000	6
1901	1,344,420	250,000	7,672,000	10,846,000	6
1902	1,350,000	350,000	8,890,000	12,294,000	6
1903	1,500,000	450,000	10,881,000	14,759,000	7
1904	2,000,000	700,000	13,311,000	18,573,000	7
1905	2,996,715	1,103,000	15,809,000	22,330,000	7

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St. Thomas
Tara
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Tilbury
Toronto
Walden
Welland
Westport
Westboro
Windsor

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to Leamington
Granton to Lucan

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LaSalle
Mine End
Montreal
Montreal Branches
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East End
St. Lawrence St
Quebec
Shawville

Sherbrooke
St. John's
St. John's
St. John's
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Sub-Agency - Le Fort
Le Fort
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CHARTERED OCTOBER 25th, 1901.
MEETS FIRST WEDNESDAY IN MONTH.

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CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	F. PETITCLERC
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MEETS FIRST SATURDAY IN EACH MONTH

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MEETS 1ST AND 3RD SATURDAYS IN MONTH

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RECORDING SECRETARY	C. HERRIS
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CLERK	C. B. BETH
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS	C. B. BETH
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	E. H. L. L. A.

MEETS FIRST TUESDAY IN EACH MONTH

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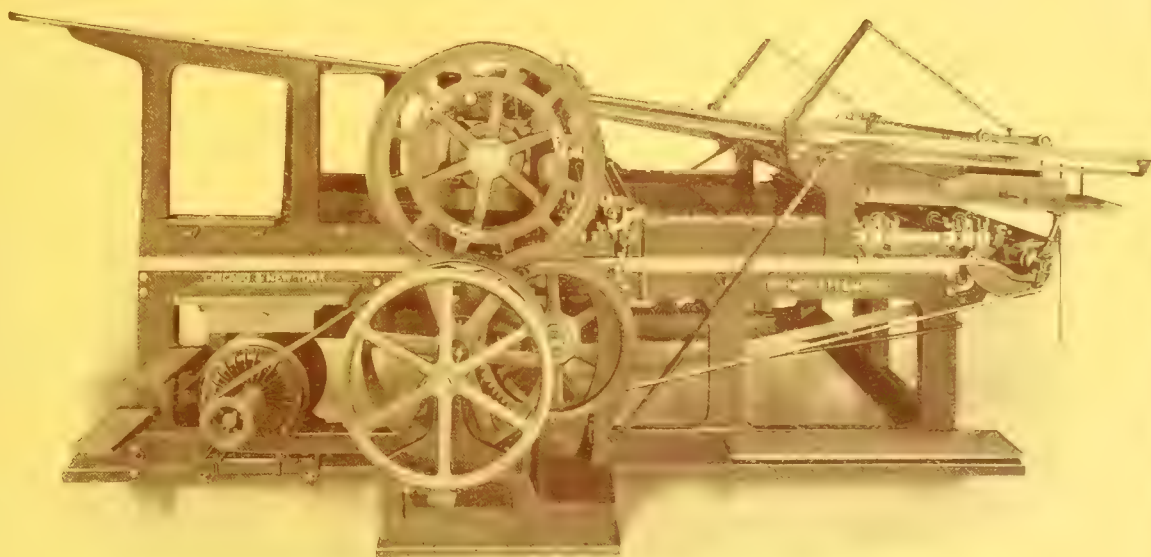
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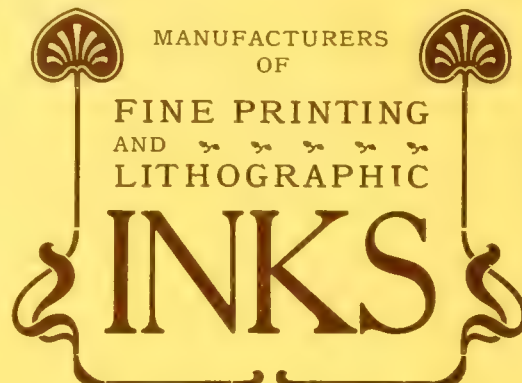
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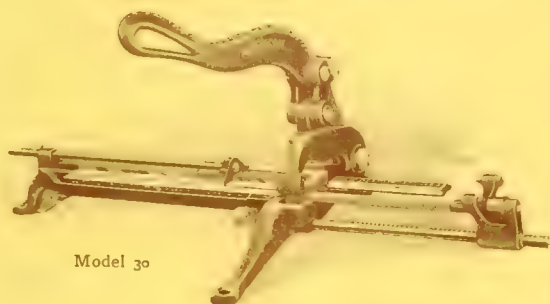
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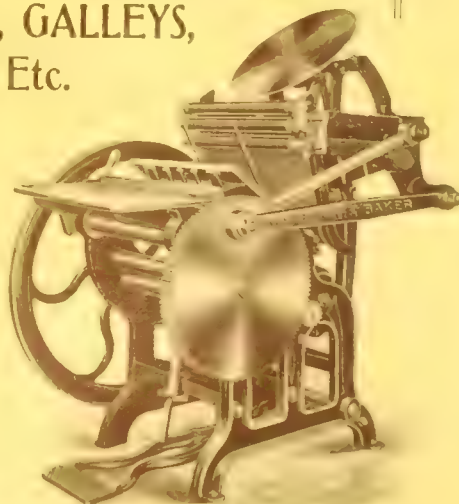
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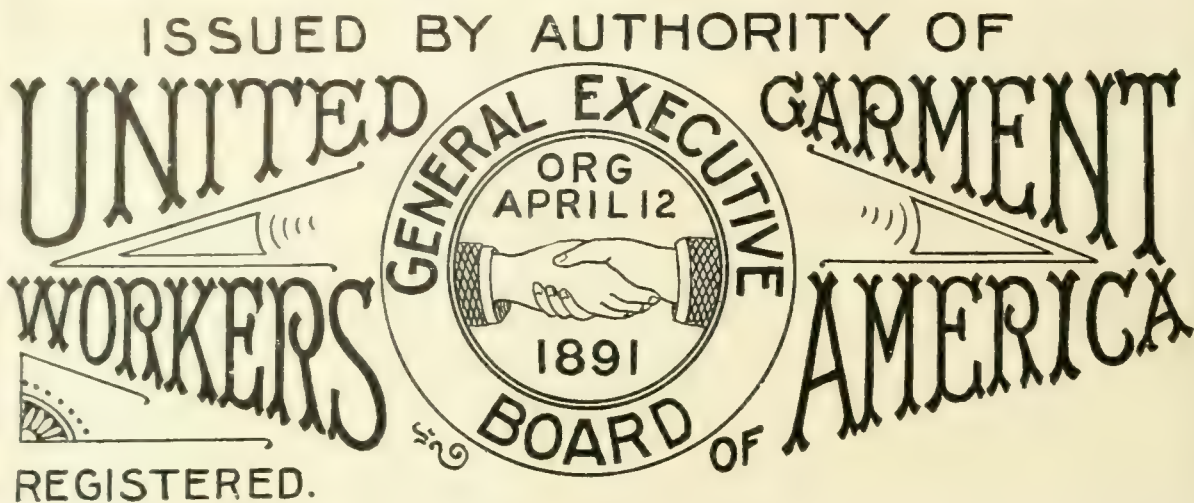
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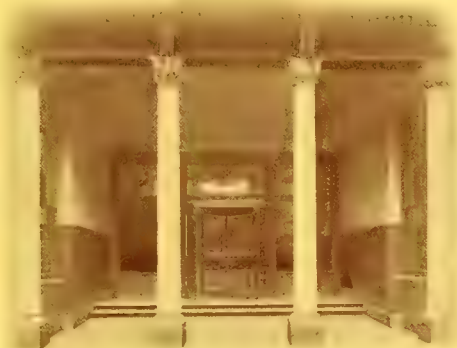
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